

LABOUR FORCE

AUSTRALIA

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) THURS 10 OCT 2013

KEY FIGURES

	Aug 2013	Sep 2013	Aug 13 to Sep 13	Sep 12 to Sep 13
Trend				
Employed persons ('000)	11 647.0	11 646.8	-0.2	0.9 %
Unemployed persons ('000)	706.1	706.4	0.3	9.1 %
Unemployment rate (%)	5.7	5.7	0.0 pts	0.4 pts
Participation rate (%)	65.0	65.0	-0.1 pts	-0.2 pts
Seasonally Adjusted				
Employed persons ('000)	11 636.7	11 645.8	9.1	0.8 %
Unemployed persons ('000)	711.9	697.1	-14.7	4.2 %
Unemployment rate (%)	5.8	5.6	-0.1 pts	0.2 pts
Participation rate (%)	65.0	64.9	-0.1 pts	-0.5 pts

KEY POINTS

TREND ESTIMATES (MONTHLY CHANGE)

- Employment decreased to 11,646,800.
- Unemployment increased to 706,400 from a revised August 2013 estimate.
- Unemployment rate at 5.7%.
- Participation rate steady at 65.0%.
- Aggregate monthly hours worked increased to 1,645.8 million hours from a revised August 2013 estimate.

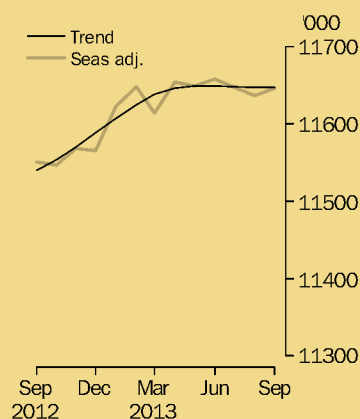
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATES (MONTHLY CHANGE)

- Employment increased 9,100 (0.1%) to 11,645,800. Full-time employment increased 5,000 to 8,133,700 and part-time employment increased 4,100 to 3,512,100.
- Unemployment decreased 14,700 (2.1%) to 697,100. The number of persons looking for full-time work decreased 5,000 to 509,200 and the number of persons looking for part-time work decreased 9,800 to 187,900.
- The unemployment rate decreased to 5.6%, a decrease of 0.1 pts based on unrounded estimates.
- The participation rate decreased 0.1 pts to 64.9%.
- Aggregate monthly hours worked decreased 6.4 million hours to 1,641.5 million hours.

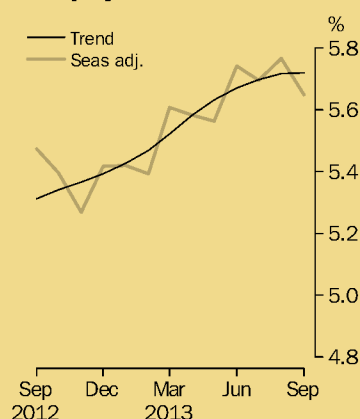


**Australian
Bureau of
Statistics**

Employed Persons



Unemployment Rate



INQUIRIES

For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070, email client.services@abs.gov.au or Labour Force on Canberra (02) 6252 6525, email labourforce@abs.gov.au.

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

ISSUE

RELEASE DATE

October 2013	7 November 2013
November 2013	12 December 2013
December 2013	16 January 2014
January 2014	13 February 2014
February 2014	13 March 2014
March 2014	10 April 2014

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NOTES RELATING TO SEPTEMBER ISSUE

See page 5 for details on the following:

- Rebenchmarking of Labour Force Estimates
- Rebuild of the Overseas Arrivals and Departures System.

FEATURE ARTICLE

To assist in the interpretation of Labour Force statistics, the article on page 6 of this issue describes the definition of full-time and part-time employment status used in the Labour Force Survey.

ROUNDING

Estimates of monthly and quarterly changes shown on the front cover and used in the commentary have been calculated using unrounded estimates, and may be different from, but are more accurate than, movements obtained from the rounded estimates. The graphs on the front cover also depict unrounded estimates.

SAMPLING ERROR

The estimates in this publication are based on a sample survey. Published estimates and the movements derived from them are subject to sampling variability. Standard errors give a measure of sampling variability (see Standard Errors section). The interval bounded by two standard errors is the 95% confidence interval, which provides a way of looking at the variability inherent in estimates. There is a 95% chance that the true value of the estimate lies within that interval.

MOVEMENTS IN SEASONALLY ADJUSTED SERIES BETWEEN AUGUST 2013 AND SEPTEMBER 2013

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	<i>Monthly change</i>	<i>95% Confidence interval</i>		
Total Employment	9 100	-48 100	to	66 300
Total Unemployment	-14 700	-51 100	to	21 700
Unemployment rate	-0.1 pts	-0.5 pts	to	0.3 pts
Participation rate	-0.1 pts	-0.5 pts	to	0.3 pts

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Brian Pink
Australian Statistician

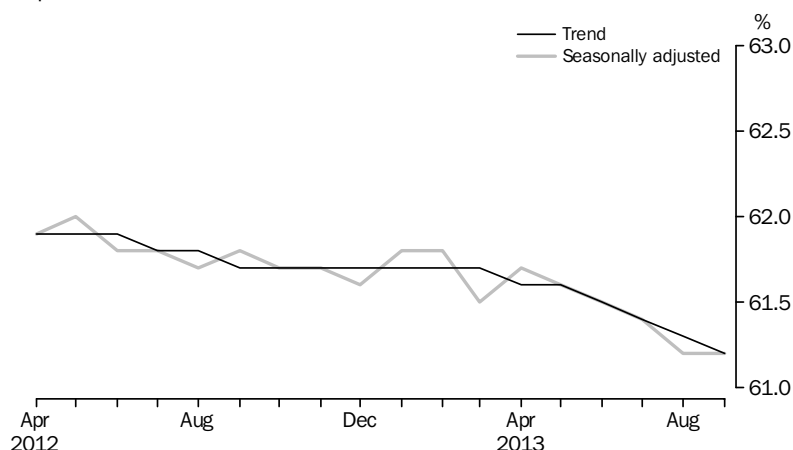
NATIONAL ESTIMATES

Australia's unemployment rate decreased by 0.1 percentage points to 5.6% in September 2013 (seasonally adjusted) when calculated using unrounded numbers, while in trend terms the unemployment rate remained steady at 5.7%. The number of unemployed persons decreased by 14,700 to 697,100 in September 2013 (seasonally adjusted), while in trend terms the number of unemployed persons in September 2013 rose by 300 to 706,400. The decrease in the unemployment rate is consistent with the decrease this month in the participation rate.

September 2013 saw the seasonally adjusted participation rate decrease 0.1 percentage points to 64.9%. The trend participation rate decreased 0.1 percentage points to 65.0% in September 2013, when calculated using unrounded estimates, following a revision to the August estimate.

The seasonally adjusted number of employed persons increased by 9,100 in September 2013 to 11,645,800 persons. In trend terms, employment decreased by 200 persons to 11,646,800 persons in September 2013. The employment to population ratio, which expresses the number of employed persons as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over, remained steady at 61.2% (seasonally adjusted). The trend employment to population ratio decreased by 0.1 percentage points to 61.2%.

EMPLOYMENT TO POPULATION RATIO, PERSONS, April 2012 to September 2013



Seasonally adjusted full-time employment rose in September 2013, up 5,000 persons to 8,133,700 persons, while part-time employment increased by 4,100 persons to 3,512,100 persons. The increase in total employment resulted from:

- an increase in male full-time employment, up 11,100 persons
- an increase in female part-time employment, up 10,700 persons
- a decrease in male part-time employment, down 6,600 persons
- a decrease in female full-time employment, down 6,200 persons.

Despite the slight increase in total employment, seasonally adjusted aggregate hours worked decreased 6.4 million hours in September 2013 to 1,641.5 million hours.

STATE ESTIMATES

The largest absolute increases in seasonally adjusted employment were in Queensland (up 16,500 persons) and Western Australia (up 12,400 persons). The largest decrease in employment was in New South Wales, down 22,300 persons (seasonally adjusted). Seasonally adjusted estimates are not published for the territories.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, STATE AND TERRITORIES—August 2013 and September 2013

	TREND		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	
	
	August	September	August	September
	%	%	%	%
New South Wales	5.7	5.7	5.9	5.6
Victoria	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.8
Queensland	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.9
South Australia	6.5	6.6	6.8	6.0
Western Australia	4.7	4.7	5.0	4.6
Tasmania	8.5	8.5	8.3	8.3
Northern Territory	5.5	5.5	np	np
Australian Capital Territory	4.0	4.1	np	np
Australia	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.6

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

ABOUT THE DATA

Federal Election

The Federal election was held on Saturday, 7 September 2013, and fell during the survey reference period for the September Labour Force Survey. The ABS has not seasonally adjusted for any Federal election, as no significant effects have been identified in the original data.

Matched Sample

As the phase-in of the 2011 Census based sample design was completed in August 2013, only one rotation group is being replaced each month. As a result, the proportion of sample matched each month will be higher than since May 2013 and, subject to response rates, will be similar to historical levels. This will be reflected in the gross flows estimates in Table 17.

Response Rate

The response rate for the September 2013 Labour Force Survey was 94%, an increase on the 93% response rate achieved for the August 2013 survey, but lower than the average of the preceding 12 months (96%). The lower response rate may have resulted in slightly more variability in the estimates when compared with previous months. This is not reflected in the standard errors presented in this publication as they are modelled rather than calculated each month.

WHAT'S NEW IN THE LABOUR FORCE

REBENCHMARKING OF LABOUR FORCE ESTIMATES

To ensure that Labour Force estimates reflect the latest available information on population benchmarks, the Labour Force rebenchmarking policy was introduced in 2012 (see '*Rebenchmarking of Labour Force Series*' in the November 2012 issue of this publication). In accordance with this policy the Labour Force estimates for the period January 2011 to March 2013 were rebenchmarked to the latest population benchmarks in the April 2013 issue. This rebenchmarking did not result in any significant revisions to the national seasonally adjusted estimates. The largest revision to these estimates was only small – an increase of 17,600 employed people in December 2012, which was less than half the standard error (37,200).

The next benchmark revision was scheduled for the October 2013 issue, with revisions to be applied from July 2011 to September 2013, with the following rebenchmark revision in the April 2014 issue. Due to the need to focus on three other major developments (the introduction of the 2011 Census of Population and Housing based population benchmarks including the 20 year recasting based on the 2011 Census, the introduction of the Australian Statistical Geography Standard and the Labour Force Content Review), the ABS will not revise the benchmarks in the October 2013 or April 2014 issues given that the revisions are expected to be minor. However, the introduction of the 2011 Census based population benchmarks in the January 2014 issue will result in the Labour Force estimates reflecting the latest population benchmarks.

The ABS will review this decision if there is a significant change in the population benchmarks prior to April 2014. Quarterly rebenchmarking will commence, as scheduled, from the July 2014 issue.

REBUILD OF THE OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SYSTEM

The ABS is currently undertaking a rebuild of the Overseas Arrivals and Departures (OAD) system. The primary aim of this project is to improve the quality of OAD data, given its importance as input to a broad range of statistical series.

OAD data is a key economic indicator, providing important information on cross-border movements. The data feed into a number of important ABS series including International Trade; National Income & Consumption; International Accounts; and the Tourism Satellite Account. It is also a major input for estimating Net Overseas Migration (NOM) and therefore the Estimated Resident Population (ERP) which is used in the Labour Force benchmarks.

The impact on Final NOM time series data will be only marginal (i.e. generally less than 30 people), which in turn results in a similarly negligible revisions to population estimates used to produce Labour Force benchmarks. However, there will be some small improvements to preliminary NOM estimates, which will likely result in small improvements to the quality of Labour Force benchmarks. Historical Labour Force data will not be specifically revised as final NOM will not be affected prior to 2011 and the small improvements after this time will be reflected in future rebenchmarking.

For further information, please refer to *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, August 2013* (ABS cat. no. 3401.0).

UNDERSTANDING FULL-TIME/PART-TIME STATUS IN THE LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

INTRODUCTION

Understanding the definition of full-time and part-time employment status is crucial in interpreting the nature of employment, particularly in the context of substantial growth in the number of persons categorised as employed part-time in recent decades. This article describes the definition of full-time/part-time employment status in the ABS Labour Force Survey (LFS), and the implications of this definition in interpreting and analysing estimates of full-time and part-time employment.

FULL-TIME/PART-TIME IN THE LFS

The LFS defines part-time employed persons as those who *usually* work less than 35 hours per week, **and** *actually* worked less than 35 hours in the survey reference week *in all of their jobs*. Full-time employed persons are defined as those who *usually* work 35 hours or more per week, regardless of how many hours they actually worked, or those who *actually* worked 35 hours or more in the reference week despite usually working less than 35 hours per week. This definition results in a bias towards people being categorised as employed full-time, as can be seen in Table 1.

LFS DEFINITION OF FULL-TIME/PART-TIME, By Usual and Actual Hours Worked

	USUAL HOURS WORKED	
	Less than 35	35 or more
Actual hours worked		
Less than 35	Part-time	Full-time
35 or more	Full-time	Full-time

Actual hours worked refers to hours actually worked during normal periods of work in the reference week, as well as any overtime worked, excluding any time off or leave. Usual hours refers to those worked in a 'typical' period, as opposed to strictly in the specified reference period. Collecting information on usual hours reduces the impact that leave and other absences have on actual hours worked, while actual hours mitigates the subjective nature of defining 'usual' or 'typical' behaviour.

INTERNATIONAL DEFINITIONS AND COMPARISON

International comparisons of full-time/part-time dynamics are difficult, as there is no standard definition that can be consistently applied for statistical purposes. Full-time/part-time status as designated by the International Labour Organization (ILO) does not include a specific definition for statistical purposes. A part-time worker is defined as "an employed person whose normal hours of work are less than those of comparable full-time workers".¹ The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) defines part-time work as less than 30 usual hours per week in a person's main job.²

In the absence of an internationally recognised standard definition, different national statistical organisations use different definitions in accordance with their national circumstances and requirements. In terms of how Australia compares to other OECD countries' definitions, Australia is one of 11 (out of 26) countries that uses an hours based definition. Seven of those use 35 hours as the cut-off point. Australia is the only country to use a combination of usual and actual hours, with most countries using usual

UNDERSTANDING FULL-TIME/PART-TIME STATUS IN THE LABOUR FORCE SURVEY *continued*

INTERNATIONAL DEFINITIONS AND COMPARISON *continued*

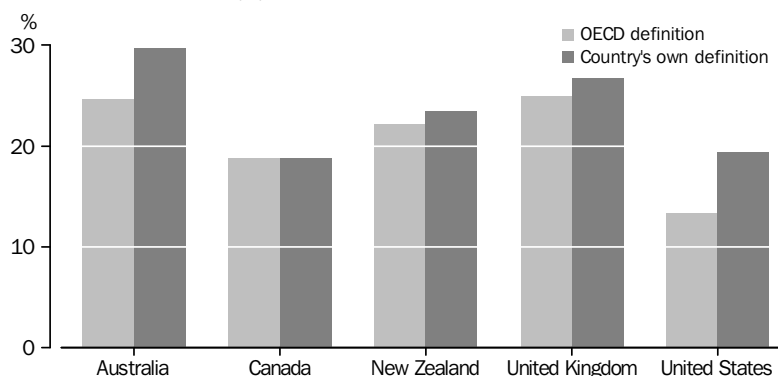
hours only. For many countries it is unclear whether they consider the total hours worked in all jobs, or the main job only, but of those that do specify, only two countries out of 12 consider all jobs, including Australia. Some examples of the definitions used by countries that are culturally similar to Australia are listed below:

- Statistics Canada follows the OECD definition, defining part-time employment as when an employed person usually works less than 30 hours per week in their main job only. A person who usually works 30 hours or more per week in their main job is considered to be employed full-time.
- Statistics New Zealand defines part-time employment as usually working less than 30 hours per week, while full-time employment is defined as usually working 30 hours or more per week.
- The United Kingdom's Office for National Statistics defines a person as full-time or part-time employed according to the respondent's own interpretation.
- The United States' Bureau of Labor Statistics defines part-time employment as usually working less than 35 hours per week in all jobs. Full-time employment is defined as usually work 35 hours per week or more.

Australia has been using a cut off of 35 hours to distinguish between full-time and part-time employment, and has been using the combination of actual and usual hours (as described above) since the introduction of the monthly LFS in 1978.

Graph 1 shows the proportion of part-time employed persons in each of the countries identified above, according to their own definition of part-time employment, as well as according to the OECD definition.

GRAPH 1: PROPORTION EMPLOYED PART-TIME, Selected Countries—2012 (a)



(a) Data are annual averages.

Source: OECD.Stat – Labour Force Statistics

IMPLICATIONS OF THE FULL-TIME/PART-TIME DEFINITION

The use of different measures to determine full-time/part-time status generates different proportions of persons who would be considered part-time. These measures include using self perception of full-time/part-time status, using usual hours only or using actual hours only, as well as utilising various hours cut-offs.

UNDERSTANDING FULL-TIME/PART-TIME STATUS IN THE LABOUR FORCE SURVEY *continued*

Hours worked vs perception

Using the relatively high 'hours worked' threshold of 35 hours per week means that around one-in-five employees classified as part-time are working 30–34 hours per week. Full-time arrangements can vary by industry or occupation, and so there will be cases where an employee and/or their employer may consider a 30–34 hour week to be a full-time arrangement. With any fixed cut-off to define full-time/part-time status, a change in status may reflect a subtle change in hours, rather than a substantial transition between full-time status and part-time status. For example, a change from usually working 36 hours to 34 hours would result in a change from full-time to part-time status, without a substantial change in the nature of the working arrangement.

In 2002, the ABS collected data on both self-perception and hours worked to determine full-time/part-time status in the Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership survey (Table 2). A comparison between the two methods found that 255,900 of employees who considered themselves to be part-time were considered to be full-time by the hours worked definition, while 196,100 of employees who considered themselves to work full-time were found by the hours worked method to be part-time. The LFS definition resulted in a proportion of employees classed as part-time that was 0.7 percentage points higher than self-perception.

FULL-TIME/PART-TIME STATUS BASED ON SELF-PERCEPTION AND HOURS WORKED (a): August 2002

	SELF-PERCEPTION METHOD		
	Full-time	Part-time	Total
<i>Hours-based Method (b)</i>	'000	'000	'000
Full-time	5 311.4	255.9	5 567.2
Part-time	196.1	2 163.6	2 359.8
Total	5 507.5	2 419.5	7 927.0

- (a) For employees (including owner managers of incorporated enterprises).
- (b) Hours-based method refers to the usual and actual hours definition described previously in this article.

Source: *Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia* (cat. no. 6310.0)

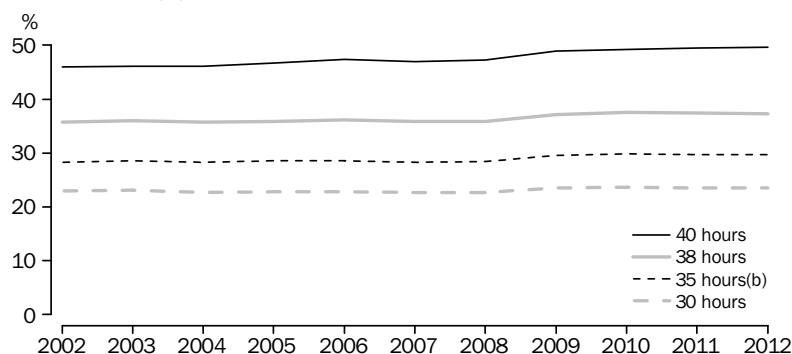
Alternative hours worked cut-offs

Graph 2 demonstrates the difference that alternative hours worked cut-offs such as 30 hours (used by the OECD), 38 hours (used in Australia's National Employment Standards³) and 40 hours (the traditional union working week) would make to determining full-time/part-time status. These alternative cut-offs present level shifts in the proportion of part-time employed persons, with similar trends over time. Graph 3 provides context for assessing the appropriateness of each of these cut-offs by graphing the distribution of usual hours worked, with single hours graphed between 30 and 40 hours.

UNDERSTANDING FULL-TIME/PART-TIME STATUS IN THE LABOUR FORCE SURVEY *continued*

Alternative hours worked cut-offs continued

GRAPH 2: PERSONS EMPLOYED PART-TIME, Different Hours Worked Thresholds (a)—2002 to 2012

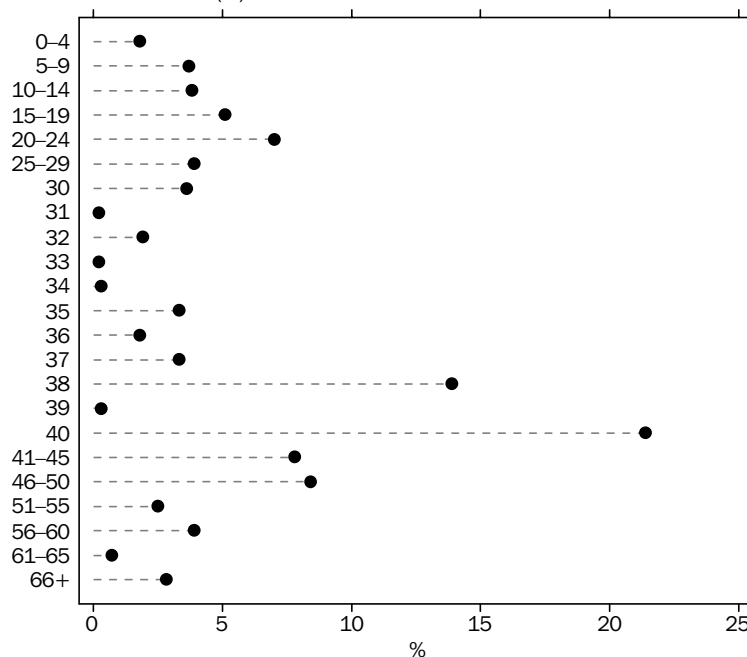


(a) Data are annual averages.

(b) ABS LFS definition for part-time employment status.

Source: Labour Force Survey (cat. no. 6202.0)

GRAPH 3: USUAL HOURS WORKED, Proportion of Employed Persons—2012 (a)



(a) Data are annual averages.

Source: Labour Force Survey (cat. no. 6202.0)

Usual hours vs Actual hours

Graph 4 shows that a 'usual hours only' based cut-off results in a slight increase in the proportion of part-time employed, but follows a similar trend to the current (usual and actual hours) definition. In addition to those defined as part-time under the LFS definition, a 'usual hours only' criteria would classify people as part-time who usually work less than 35 hours per week, but actually worked more hours in the reference week. This would lead to counter-intuitive results when looking at average hours worked by full-time/part-time status, i.e. certain cohorts of part-time employed people with average hours per week of 35 hours or more, due to overtime worked.

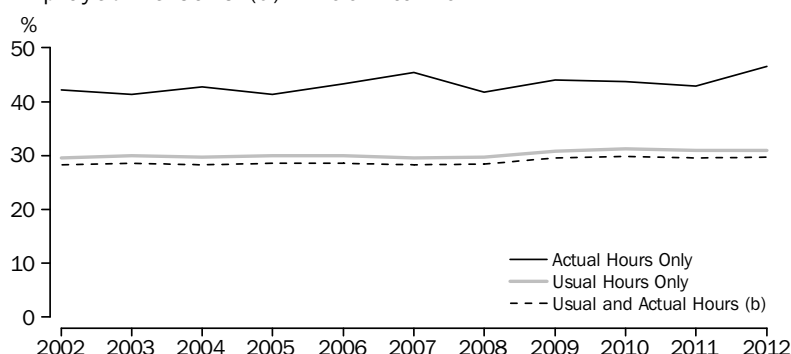
UNDERSTANDING FULL-TIME/PART-TIME STATUS IN THE LABOUR FORCE SURVEY *continued*

Usual hours vs Actual hours continued

An 'actual hours only' series is more prone to fluctuations, since it is influenced by factors such as holidays and sick leave which result in full-time employed people working less than 35 hours in some weeks and being classified as part-time.

The current LFS combination of usual and actual hours worked is likely to mask or delay observation of transitions from full-time to part-time employment, while picking up all transitions from part-time to full-time employment as they occur. That is, when people experience a decrease in hours, they may continue to report their usual hours as full-time hours, and it may be some time before a pattern of decreased hours is considered a change in their usual working pattern.

GRAPH 4: PERSONS WORKING LESS THAN 35 HOURS, Proportion of Employed Persons (a)—2002 to 2012



(a) Data are annual averages.

(b) ABS LFS definition for part-time employment status.

Source: Labour Force Survey (cat. no. 6202.0)

CONCLUSION

Full-time/part-time status in the LFS is determined through a combination of actual hours worked and usual hours worked, using 35 hours per week as the cut-off, and has been defined this way since the introduction of the monthly LFS in 1978. There is no specific international definition of full-time/part-time status, which leads to various alternatives being used by different national statistical organisations. Alternative definitions are also valid and if used in Australia would change the levels of part-time employment. While there are limitations to any approach, a better understanding of the definition used in the LFS will aid in interpretation of the survey data, and help to better understand changes in the Australian labour market.

For further information please contact the Labour Force Estimates on (02) 6252 6525, or via email at labourforce@abs.gov.au.

ENDNOTES

1. International Labour Organization 1994, *C175 – Part-Time Work Convention*, 81st ILC session, Geneva, viewed 8 October 2013 <<https://www.ilo.org>>.
2. Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development 2013, *Full-time Part-time Employment*, OECD.StatExtracts, viewed 8 October 2013 <<http://stats.oecd.org>>.
3. Fair Work Ombudsman 2012, *Casual, Full-time and Part-time Work*, viewed 8 October 2013 <<http://www.fairwork.gov.au>>.

LABOUR FORCE STATUS (AGED 15 YEARS & OVER): Trend

	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE			
	<i>Full time</i>	<i>Part time</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Looking for f/t work</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Labour force</i>	<i>Looking for f/t work</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Participation rate</i>
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%
MALES									
September 2010	5 141.5	1 010.0	6 151.5	246.0	317.8	6 469.3	4.6	4.9	72.6
September 2011	5 197.7	1 008.5	6 206.2	265.5	333.4	6 539.6	4.9	5.1	72.2
2012									
September	5 258.6	1 005.0	6 263.5	286.2	352.8	6 616.3	5.2	5.3	71.8
October	5 264.6	1 006.0	6 270.5	288.7	356.6	6 627.2	5.2	5.4	71.8
November	5 267.7	1 011.6	6 279.3	288.3	358.8	6 638.1	5.2	5.4	71.8
December	5 268.6	1 019.9	6 288.5	287.3	360.1	6 648.6	5.2	5.4	71.8
2013									
January	5 267.5	1 029.7	6 297.2	287.9	361.7	6 658.9	5.2	5.4	71.8
February	5 266.4	1 038.8	6 305.2	291.5	364.6	6 669.7	5.2	5.5	71.8
March	5 265.4	1 046.4	6 311.7	297.0	368.9	6 680.7	5.3	5.5	71.8
April	5 264.2	1 051.8	6 316.0	302.6	373.8	6 689.8	5.4	5.6	71.8
May	5 262.4	1 055.3	6 317.7	306.6	377.8	6 695.5	5.5	5.6	71.7
June	5 259.4	1 058.0	6 317.5	309.0	380.8	6 698.3	5.5	5.7	71.6
July	5 255.6	1 060.6	6 316.2	310.0	382.7	6 698.9	5.6	5.7	71.6
August	5 251.9	1 062.3	6 314.2	310.2	383.5	6 697.7	5.6	5.7	71.5
September	5 248.0	1 065.2	6 313.1	308.8	382.8	6 696.0	5.6	5.7	71.4
FEMALES									
September 2010	2 772.4	2 334.2	5 106.6	179.9	292.8	5 399.4	6.1	5.4	58.9
September 2011	2 826.8	2 383.6	5 210.5	181.9	292.2	5 502.6	6.0	5.3	59.1
2012									
September	2 865.8	2 410.5	5 276.3	186.0	294.6	5 570.9	6.1	5.3	58.8
October	2 869.0	2 413.7	5 282.8	186.4	295.2	5 578.0	6.1	5.3	58.8
November	2 870.7	2 419.8	5 290.5	187.1	297.2	5 587.8	6.1	5.3	58.8
December	2 871.2	2 428.7	5 299.9	188.7	300.6	5 600.4	6.2	5.4	58.9
2013									
January	2 871.2	2 438.5	5 309.8	190.9	304.2	5 614.0	6.2	5.4	58.9
February	2 871.9	2 447.4	5 319.3	194.0	307.7	5 627.0	6.3	5.5	58.9
March	2 873.3	2 453.2	5 326.5	197.8	311.3	5 637.8	6.4	5.5	59.0
April	2 875.4	2 454.9	5 330.2	201.4	314.8	5 645.1	6.5	5.6	59.0
May	2 876.8	2 454.3	5 331.1	204.2	317.4	5 648.5	6.6	5.6	58.9
June	2 878.1	2 453.1	5 331.2	205.9	319.4	5 650.6	6.7	5.7	58.8
July	2 879.9	2 452.0	5 331.9	206.8	321.1	5 653.0	6.7	5.7	58.8
August	2 881.8	2 451.0	5 332.8	207.0	322.6	5 655.4	6.7	5.7	58.8
September	2 883.8	2 449.9	5 333.7	206.7	323.5	5 657.2	6.7	5.7	58.7
PERSONS									
September 2010	7 913.9	3 344.2	11 258.1	425.9	610.6	11 868.7	5.1	5.1	65.6
September 2011	8 024.5	3 392.2	11 416.7	447.4	625.6	12 042.2	5.3	5.2	65.6
2012									
September	8 124.4	3 415.5	11 539.9	472.3	647.4	12 187.2	5.5	5.3	65.2
October	8 133.6	3 419.7	11 553.3	475.1	651.9	12 205.2	5.5	5.3	65.2
November	8 138.4	3 431.5	11 569.8	475.4	656.0	12 225.9	5.5	5.4	65.2
December	8 139.7	3 448.7	11 588.4	475.9	660.7	12 249.1	5.5	5.4	65.2
2013									
January	8 138.8	3 468.2	11 607.0	478.9	665.9	12 272.9	5.6	5.4	65.3
February	8 138.3	3 486.2	11 624.5	485.5	672.3	12 296.8	5.6	5.5	65.3
March	8 138.7	3 499.5	11 638.2	494.7	680.2	12 318.5	5.7	5.5	65.3
April	8 139.5	3 506.6	11 646.2	504.0	688.7	12 334.9	5.8	5.6	65.3
May	8 139.2	3 509.6	11 648.8	510.8	695.2	12 344.0	5.9	5.6	65.2
June	8 137.5	3 511.2	11 648.7	515.0	700.2	12 348.9	6.0	5.7	65.2
July	8 135.5	3 512.6	11 648.1	516.8	703.8	12 351.9	6.0	5.7	65.1
August	8 133.6	3 513.4	11 647.0	517.2	706.1	12 353.1	6.0	5.7	65.0
September	8 131.7	3 515.1	11 646.8	515.5	706.4	12 353.2	6.0	5.7	65.0

LABOUR FORCE STATUS (AGED 15 YEARS & OVER): Seasonally Adjusted

	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	Full time	Part time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Total	Labour force	Looking for f/t work	Total	Participation rate
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%
MALES									
September 2010	5 160.8	988.2	6 149.0	240.6	319.0	6 467.9	4.5	4.9	72.5
September 2011	5 193.7	1 012.6	6 206.3	267.5	335.0	6 541.3	4.9	5.1	72.2
2012									
September	5 251.1	1 002.5	6 253.6	300.8	372.8	6 626.4	5.4	5.6	71.9
October	5 271.8	1 006.6	6 278.4	286.0	350.1	6 628.5	5.1	5.3	71.8
November	5 273.5	1 005.4	6 279.0	281.7	353.7	6 632.7	5.1	5.3	71.7
December	5 268.0	1 017.8	6 285.8	289.9	362.3	6 648.0	5.2	5.4	71.8
2013									
January	5 271.3	1 021.5	6 292.9	285.5	362.8	6 655.7	5.1	5.5	71.8
February	5 254.9	1 067.4	6 322.3	279.5	357.3	6 679.5	5.1	5.3	71.9
March	5 261.0	1 037.5	6 298.6	307.3	377.3	6 675.9	5.5	5.7	71.7
April	5 270.0	1 042.9	6 312.9	303.3	369.4	6 682.3	5.4	5.5	71.7
May	5 268.6	1 057.8	6 326.4	305.1	372.1	6 698.4	5.5	5.6	71.7
June	5 261.2	1 062.1	6 323.3	313.8	390.0	6 713.3	5.6	5.8	71.8
July	5 255.6	1 060.5	6 316.1	311.3	385.5	6 701.6	5.6	5.8	71.6
August	5 240.3	1 065.9	6 306.2	307.9	384.7	6 690.9	5.5	5.7	71.4
September	5 251.5	1 059.3	6 310.8	305.7	374.9	6 685.7	5.5	5.6	71.2
FEMALES									
September 2010	2 777.2	2 328.9	5 106.0	174.9	285.2	5 391.3	5.9	5.3	58.8
September 2011	2 832.6	2 389.3	5 221.9	180.9	294.8	5 516.7	6.0	5.3	59.2
2012									
September	2 887.8	2 408.9	5 296.7	187.6	296.1	5 592.8	6.1	5.3	59.0
October	2 875.4	2 392.8	5 268.2	188.3	308.3	5 576.5	6.1	5.5	58.8
November	2 866.4	2 422.9	5 289.4	184.3	289.8	5 579.2	6.0	5.2	58.7
December	2 855.0	2 424.6	5 279.6	190.0	300.1	5 579.7	6.2	5.4	58.7
2013									
January	2 880.2	2 450.1	5 330.3	189.7	303.2	5 633.5	6.2	5.4	59.1
February	2 877.5	2 448.7	5 326.2	193.4	306.7	5 632.9	6.3	5.4	59.0
March	2 863.7	2 452.0	5 315.7	196.9	312.8	5 628.4	6.4	5.6	58.9
April	2 882.9	2 458.6	5 341.5	202.2	319.8	5 661.2	6.6	5.6	59.1
May	2 874.8	2 448.2	5 323.0	203.7	314.3	5 637.3	6.6	5.6	58.8
June	2 877.2	2 457.8	5 335.0	211.6	320.0	5 655.0	6.8	5.7	58.9
July	2 875.5	2 455.3	5 330.8	205.9	317.9	5 648.7	6.7	5.6	58.8
August	2 888.4	2 442.1	5 330.5	206.2	327.2	5 657.7	6.7	5.8	58.8
September	2 882.2	2 452.8	5 335.1	203.5	322.2	5 657.2	6.6	5.7	58.7
PERSONS									
September 2010	7 937.9	3 317.0	11 255.0	415.5	604.2	11 859.2	5.0	5.1	65.6
September 2011	8 026.3	3 401.9	11 428.2	448.3	629.8	12 058.1	5.3	5.2	65.6
2012									
September	8 138.9	3 411.4	11 550.3	488.4	668.9	12 219.2	5.7	5.5	65.4
October	8 147.2	3 399.4	11 546.6	474.3	658.4	12 205.0	5.5	5.4	65.2
November	8 140.0	3 428.4	11 568.4	465.9	643.5	12 211.9	5.4	5.3	65.1
December	8 122.9	3 442.5	11 565.4	479.9	662.4	12 227.8	5.6	5.4	65.1
2013									
January	8 151.5	3 471.7	11 623.2	475.2	666.0	12 289.2	5.5	5.4	65.4
February	8 132.4	3 516.1	11 648.5	473.0	664.0	12 312.4	5.5	5.4	65.4
March	8 124.8	3 489.5	11 614.2	504.1	690.0	12 304.3	5.8	5.6	65.2
April	8 152.9	3 501.5	11 654.4	505.5	689.2	12 343.6	5.8	5.6	65.3
May	8 143.4	3 506.0	11 649.4	508.8	686.3	12 335.7	5.9	5.6	65.2
June	8 138.4	3 519.8	11 658.3	525.4	710.0	12 368.3	6.1	5.7	65.3
July	8 131.1	3 515.8	11 646.9	517.2	703.4	12 350.4	6.0	5.7	65.1
August	8 128.7	3 508.0	11 636.7	514.2	711.9	12 348.6	5.9	5.8	65.0
September	8 133.7	3 512.1	11 645.8	509.2	697.1	12 342.9	5.9	5.6	64.9

LABOUR FORCE STATUS (AGED 15 YEARS & OVER): Original

	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYMENT			Participation rate	
	Full time	Part time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Total	Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15 years and over	RATE		
									Looking for f/t work		Total
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%
MALES											
September 2010	5 199.5	976.6	6 176.2	237.1	322.8	6 498.9	2 418.0	8 916.9	4.4	5.0	72.9
September 2011	5 230.8	1 000.2	6 231.0	265.0	338.9	6 569.9	2 485.4	9 055.4	4.8	5.2	72.6
2012											
September	5 285.0	990.0	6 275.0	299.8	378.5	6 653.6	2 567.3	9 220.8	5.4	5.7	72.2
October	5 263.9	1 020.4	6 284.3	281.1	341.8	6 626.1	2 607.0	9 233.1	5.1	5.2	71.8
November	5 274.8	986.2	6 261.1	265.0	329.4	6 590.5	2 655.0	9 245.5	4.8	5.0	71.3
December	5 339.9	1 022.7	6 362.6	275.1	349.8	6 712.5	2 545.3	9 257.7	4.9	5.2	72.5
2013											
January	5 261.1	990.1	6 251.2	307.4	388.4	6 639.6	2 635.5	9 275.1	5.5	5.8	71.6
February	5 281.2	1 023.3	6 304.5	310.8	399.9	6 704.4	2 588.1	9 292.4	5.6	6.0	72.1
March	5 245.8	1 047.4	6 293.2	316.4	396.2	6 689.4	2 620.3	9 309.8	5.7	5.9	71.9
April	5 257.6	1 057.1	6 314.7	301.2	367.8	6 682.5	2 640.3	9 322.8	5.4	5.5	71.7
May	5 253.9	1 084.0	6 337.9	303.5	368.3	6 706.2	2 629.6	9 335.8	5.5	5.5	71.8
June	5 230.6	1 097.3	6 327.8	306.6	373.9	6 701.8	2 647.1	9 348.8	5.5	5.6	71.7
July	5 252.8	1 069.6	6 322.4	299.8	364.1	6 686.6	2 675.5	9 362.0	5.4	5.4	71.4
August	5 183.0	1 062.2	6 245.3	304.0	378.4	6 623.7	2 751.6	9 375.3	5.5	5.7	70.7
September	5 283.4	1 046.0	6 329.4	307.0	383.0	6 712.4	2 676.1	9 388.4	5.5	5.7	71.5
FEMALES											
September 2010	2 841.2	2 309.3	5 150.5	169.5	281.8	5 432.3	3 735.8	9 168.1	5.6	5.2	59.3
September 2011	2 899.0	2 367.7	5 266.7	176.2	292.3	5 559.0	3 755.8	9 314.7	5.7	5.3	59.7
2012											
September	2 956.5	2 386.7	5 343.2	183.3	294.5	5 637.8	3 837.4	9 475.1	5.8	5.2	59.5
October	2 851.7	2 434.0	5 285.7	179.9	290.9	5 576.6	3 911.2	9 487.8	5.9	5.2	58.8
November	2 877.1	2 410.7	5 287.8	177.3	269.8	5 557.6	3 942.8	9 500.4	5.8	4.9	58.5
December	2 903.9	2 425.2	5 329.1	191.9	296.8	5 625.9	3 887.2	9 513.1	6.2	5.3	59.1
2013											
January	2 857.8	2 367.1	5 224.9	207.0	315.9	5 540.8	3 989.1	9 529.9	6.8	5.7	58.1
February	2 884.8	2 412.6	5 297.4	215.9	349.5	5 646.9	3 900.0	9 546.9	7.0	6.2	59.1
March	2 840.6	2 479.2	5 319.7	206.1	339.3	5 659.0	3 904.8	9 563.8	6.8	6.0	59.2
April	2 856.2	2 488.4	5 344.6	202.3	325.2	5 669.8	3 906.3	9 576.1	6.6	5.7	59.2
May	2 874.1	2 464.2	5 338.4	205.8	317.0	5 655.3	3 933.1	9 588.4	6.7	5.6	59.0
June	2 855.0	2 488.6	5 343.5	206.1	310.0	5 653.6	3 947.1	9 600.7	6.7	5.5	58.9
July	2 878.9	2 453.4	5 332.3	191.0	294.7	5 627.0	3 987.2	9 614.1	6.2	5.2	58.5
August	2 844.3	2 443.5	5 287.7	191.6	312.0	5 599.7	4 027.9	9 627.7	6.3	5.6	58.2
September	2 952.1	2 429.3	5 381.3	199.1	321.5	5 702.8	3 938.3	9 641.1	6.3	5.6	59.2
PERSONS											
September 2010	8 040.7	3 285.9	11 326.6	406.6	604.6	11 931.2	6 153.8	18 085.0	4.8	5.1	66.0
September 2011	8 129.8	3 367.9	11 497.7	441.1	631.2	12 128.9	6 241.2	18 370.1	5.1	5.2	66.0
2012											
September	8 241.5	3 376.7	11 618.3	483.1	673.1	12 291.3	6 404.7	18 696.0	5.5	5.5	65.7
October	8 115.6	3 454.4	11 570.0	461.0	632.7	12 202.7	6 518.2	18 720.9	5.4	5.2	65.2
November	8 152.0	3 396.9	11 548.9	442.3	599.2	12 148.1	6 597.8	18 745.9	5.1	4.9	64.8
December	8 243.9	3 447.9	11 691.7	467.0	646.6	12 338.3	6 432.4	18 770.8	5.4	5.2	65.7
2013											
January	8 118.9	3 357.2	11 476.1	514.4	704.3	12 180.4	6 624.6	18 805.0	6.0	5.8	64.8
February	8 166.0	3 435.8	11 601.9	526.7	749.4	12 351.3	6 488.1	18 839.3	6.1	6.1	65.6
March	8 086.4	3 526.6	11 612.9	522.5	735.5	12 348.4	6 525.1	18 873.6	6.1	6.0	65.4
April	8 113.8	3 545.5	11 659.3	503.5	693.0	12 352.3	6 546.5	18 898.9	5.8	5.6	65.4
May	8 128.0	3 548.3	11 676.3	509.3	685.3	12 361.6	6 562.7	18 924.2	5.9	5.5	65.3
June	8 085.5	3 585.9	11 671.4	512.7	684.0	12 355.4	6 594.2	18 949.6	6.0	5.5	65.2
July	8 131.7	3 523.0	11 654.7	490.8	658.8	12 313.5	6 662.7	18 976.2	5.7	5.4	64.9
August	8 027.3	3 505.7	11 533.0	495.6	690.4	12 223.4	6 779.5	19 002.9	5.8	5.6	64.3
September	8 235.4	3 475.3	11 710.7	506.1	704.4	12 415.2	6 614.4	19 029.5	5.8	5.7	65.2

LABOUR FORCE STATUS (AGED 15 YEARS & OVER)—New South Wales

	TREND					SEASONALLY ADJUSTED					Civilian population aged 15 years and over
	Employed full time	Total employed	Total unemp- loyed	Unemp- loyment rate	Partici- pation rate	Employed full time	Total employed	Total unemp- loyed	Unemp- loyment rate	Partici- pation rate	
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	'000	'000	'000	%	%	
MALES											
September 2010	1 619.6	1 943.1	100.0	4.9	71.0	1 621.4	1 944.9	98.4	4.8	71.0	2 878.9
September 2011	1 627.6	1 949.5	106.1	5.2	70.6	1 627.2	1 949.8	107.7	5.2	70.6	2 912.8
2012											
September	1 643.5	1 963.3	111.0	5.4	70.3	1 644.8	1 961.8	119.7	5.8	70.5	2 951.1
October	1 649.1	1 967.7	110.5	5.3	70.3	1 664.3	1 976.5	107.8	5.2	70.6	2 954.3
November	1 652.9	1 973.1	109.8	5.3	70.4	1 652.0	1 969.1	112.3	5.4	70.4	2 957.5
December	1 654.8	1 979.0	109.5	5.2	70.5	1 650.9	1 976.0	104.7	5.0	70.3	2 960.7
2013											
January	1 654.9	1 984.4	110.2	5.3	70.6	1 655.9	1 985.4	106.8	5.1	70.6	2 965.2
February	1 654.4	1 989.7	111.2	5.3	70.7	1 648.5	1 990.4	113.6	5.4	70.8	2 969.7
March	1 654.3	1 994.2	112.1	5.3	70.8	1 652.9	1 992.5	117.1	5.6	70.9	2 974.2
April	1 653.6	1 996.3	113.2	5.4	70.9	1 660.6	1 998.8	109.7	5.2	70.8	2 976.9
May	1 651.1	1 995.2	113.8	5.4	70.8	1 650.5	1 997.7	118.0	5.6	71.0	2 979.5
June	1 646.5	1 991.5	114.3	5.4	70.6	1 648.0	1 994.6	108.9	5.2	70.5	2 982.2
July	1 640.7	1 986.5	114.9	5.5	70.4	1 644.2	1 992.1	112.4	5.3	70.5	2 985.4
August	1 634.8	1 981.1	115.7	5.5	70.2	1 632.6	1 972.0	121.8	5.8	70.1	2 988.7
September	1 628.7	1 975.8	116.6	5.6	70.0	1 620.1	1 970.4	115.9	5.6	69.7	2 991.9
FEMALES											
September 2010	897.3	1 603.7	91.6	5.4	56.7	908.4	1 600.6	90.0	5.3	56.6	2 989.2
September 2011	897.1	1 635.8	96.7	5.6	57.2	895.3	1 639.6	99.0	5.7	57.4	3 027.6
2012											
September	920.5	1 659.8	84.0	4.8	56.9	937.2	1 673.0	84.6	4.8	57.3	3 066.7
October	920.1	1 662.1	84.7	4.8	56.9	916.7	1 663.3	92.2	5.3	57.2	3 070.0
November	920.4	1 663.7	86.3	4.9	56.9	919.1	1 656.0	81.6	4.7	56.5	3 073.3
December	922.3	1 666.3	88.3	5.0	57.0	915.4	1 657.8	90.3	5.2	56.8	3 076.6
2013											
January	926.2	1 670.2	90.3	5.1	57.1	925.2	1 677.1	89.0	5.0	57.3	3 081.2
February	930.9	1 674.8	92.4	5.2	57.3	932.8	1 675.5	91.1	5.2	57.2	3 085.8
March	935.1	1 679.5	95.0	5.4	57.4	933.9	1 676.4	96.2	5.4	57.4	3 090.4
April	937.7	1 683.1	98.0	5.5	57.6	945.3	1 688.9	98.6	5.5	57.8	3 093.2
May	937.4	1 684.9	100.7	5.6	57.7	941.9	1 686.8	100.1	5.6	57.7	3 096.1
June	935.6	1 685.8	102.9	5.8	57.7	933.0	1 683.9	101.1	5.7	57.6	3 098.9
July	933.4	1 686.5	104.5	5.8	57.7	923.2	1 677.8	108.1	6.1	57.6	3 102.3
August	931.3	1 687.1	105.6	5.9	57.7	939.5	1 700.6	108.6	6.0	58.3	3 105.6
September	929.5	1 687.1	106.0	5.9	57.7	926.5	1 680.0	101.0	5.7	57.3	3 109.0
PERSONS											
September 2010	2 516.9	3 546.8	191.7	5.1	63.7	2 529.8	3 545.5	188.3	5.0	63.6	5 868.2
September 2011	2 524.7	3 585.3	202.9	5.4	63.8	2 522.4	3 589.5	206.7	5.4	63.9	5 940.4
2012											
September	2 564.1	3 623.0	195.1	5.1	63.5	2 581.9	3 634.8	204.3	5.3	63.8	6 017.7
October	2 569.2	3 629.7	195.2	5.1	63.5	2 581.0	3 639.8	200.1	5.2	63.7	6 024.2
November	2 573.2	3 636.8	196.0	5.1	63.6	2 571.1	3 625.2	193.9	5.1	63.3	6 030.8
December	2 577.2	3 645.2	197.8	5.1	63.6	2 566.3	3 633.8	195.0	5.1	63.4	6 037.3
2013											
January	2 581.1	3 654.6	200.5	5.2	63.8	2 581.1	3 662.4	195.8	5.1	63.8	6 046.4
February	2 585.3	3 664.5	203.5	5.3	63.9	2 581.3	3 665.9	204.7	5.3	63.9	6 055.6
March	2 589.4	3 673.7	207.1	5.3	64.0	2 586.7	3 668.9	213.3	5.5	64.0	6 064.7
April	2 591.3	3 679.4	211.2	5.4	64.1	2 605.9	3 687.7	208.4	5.3	64.2	6 070.1
May	2 588.5	3 680.1	214.5	5.5	64.1	2 592.4	3 684.6	218.1	5.6	64.2	6 075.6
June	2 582.0	3 677.4	217.1	5.6	64.0	2 581.0	3 678.5	210.0	5.4	63.9	6 081.1
July	2 574.1	3 673.1	219.4	5.6	63.9	2 567.4	3 670.0	220.5	5.7	63.9	6 087.7
August	2 566.1	3 668.2	221.3	5.7	63.8	2 572.1	3 672.6	230.4	5.9	64.0	6 094.3
September	2 558.2	3 662.9	222.6	5.7	63.7	2 546.6	3 650.4	216.9	5.6	63.4	6 100.8

LABOUR FORCE STATUS (AGED 15 YEARS & OVER)—Victoria

	TREND					SEASONALLY ADJUSTED					Civilian population aged 15 years and over
	Employed full time	Total employed	Total unemp- loyed	Unemp- loyment rate	Partici- pation rate	Employed full time	Total employed	Total unemp- loyed	Unemp- loyment rate	Partici- pation rate	
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	'000	'000	'000	%	%	
MALES											
September 2010	1 272.5	1 546.2	83.7	5.1	73.2	1 276.4	1 546.3	84.4	5.2	73.2	2 227.3
September 2011	1 294.2	1 560.5	83.0	5.0	72.7	1 290.1	1 560.7	82.0	5.0	72.7	2 260.1
2012											
September	1 286.9	1 554.9	88.5	5.4	71.5	1 283.5	1 551.2	92.8	5.6	71.5	2 299.2
October	1 287.6	1 556.9	89.4	5.4	71.5	1 288.3	1 569.0	82.2	5.0	71.7	2 302.1
November	1 288.2	1 559.4	90.1	5.5	71.6	1 294.0	1 553.9	88.7	5.4	71.3	2 305.0
December	1 288.8	1 561.2	90.6	5.5	71.5	1 292.4	1 567.1	88.4	5.3	71.7	2 308.0
2013											
January	1 289.6	1 562.5	91.2	5.5	71.5	1 287.1	1 559.1	103.8	6.2	71.9	2 312.3
February	1 290.1	1 563.6	91.8	5.5	71.5	1 276.4	1 564.3	83.5	5.1	71.1	2 316.6
March	1 290.6	1 565.5	92.6	5.6	71.5	1 301.8	1 563.5	92.6	5.6	71.4	2 320.9
April	1 291.5	1 568.2	93.3	5.6	71.5	1 293.3	1 562.6	94.8	5.7	71.3	2 323.7
May	1 292.9	1 570.8	94.0	5.6	71.5	1 293.1	1 575.2	87.8	5.3	71.5	2 326.6
June	1 294.2	1 572.6	94.8	5.7	71.6	1 290.7	1 578.4	101.4	6.0	72.1	2 329.4
July	1 295.4	1 573.5	95.4	5.7	71.5	1 291.9	1 572.2	96.1	5.8	71.5	2 332.7
August	1 296.8	1 573.6	95.8	5.7	71.5	1 299.8	1 573.1	96.2	5.8	71.5	2 335.9
September	1 297.2	1 573.3	95.2	5.7	71.4	1 300.4	1 569.1	91.7	5.5	71.0	2 339.2
FEMALES											
September 2010	674.3	1 272.8	76.4	5.7	58.5	678.8	1 273.0	69.3	5.2	58.2	2 306.0
September 2011	694.1	1 305.1	75.7	5.5	58.9	696.0	1 304.7	77.8	5.6	59.0	2 344.0
2012											
September	694.8	1 331.0	79.6	5.6	59.2	694.3	1 335.9	78.0	5.5	59.3	2 383.8
October	693.0	1 329.1	80.0	5.7	59.0	701.0	1 325.2	82.6	5.9	59.0	2 386.9
November	690.7	1 327.8	80.9	5.7	58.9	684.7	1 327.3	80.1	5.7	58.9	2 390.0
December	689.1	1 327.2	82.0	5.8	58.9	687.7	1 326.9	82.5	5.9	58.9	2 393.1
2013											
January	688.4	1 327.5	82.6	5.9	58.8	685.9	1 325.4	82.9	5.9	58.7	2 397.5
February	688.9	1 329.4	82.6	5.8	58.8	690.9	1 334.3	83.2	5.9	59.0	2 401.9
March	690.0	1 332.3	81.9	5.8	58.8	685.7	1 326.5	80.9	5.8	58.5	2 406.3
April	690.7	1 335.3	81.0	5.7	58.8	697.3	1 336.2	84.0	5.9	59.0	2 409.1
May	690.2	1 337.4	80.4	5.7	58.8	692.0	1 334.9	78.3	5.5	58.6	2 411.9
June	688.9	1 338.6	80.2	5.7	58.7	687.5	1 348.1	79.0	5.5	59.1	2 414.7
July	687.3	1 338.7	80.5	5.7	58.7	686.9	1 338.8	79.5	5.6	58.7	2 418.1
August	685.7	1 338.1	81.1	5.7	58.6	681.7	1 335.4	80.4	5.7	58.5	2 421.5
September	684.6	1 337.4	82.0	5.8	58.6	686.7	1 332.7	85.7	6.0	58.5	2 424.9
PERSONS											
September 2010	1 946.9	2 819.0	160.1	5.4	65.7	1 955.2	2 819.3	153.8	5.2	65.6	4 533.3
September 2011	1 988.3	2 865.7	158.6	5.2	65.7	1 986.0	2 865.4	159.8	5.3	65.7	4 604.1
2012											
September	1 981.8	2 885.8	168.1	5.5	65.2	1 977.8	2 887.1	170.8	5.6	65.3	4 683.0
October	1 980.6	2 886.0	169.4	5.5	65.2	1 989.3	2 894.2	164.7	5.4	65.2	4 689.1
November	1 978.9	2 887.2	171.0	5.6	65.1	1 978.7	2 881.2	168.7	5.5	65.0	4 695.1
December	1 977.9	2 888.4	172.6	5.6	65.1	1 980.1	2 894.0	170.9	5.6	65.2	4 701.1
2013											
January	1 978.0	2 890.0	173.8	5.7	65.0	1 973.0	2 884.5	186.7	6.1	65.2	4 709.8
February	1 979.0	2 893.0	174.3	5.7	65.0	1 967.3	2 898.6	166.7	5.4	65.0	4 718.5
March	1 980.6	2 897.8	174.5	5.7	65.0	1 987.6	2 890.0	173.5	5.7	64.8	4 727.2
April	1 982.2	2 903.5	174.3	5.7	65.0	1 990.6	2 898.9	178.8	5.8	65.0	4 732.9
May	1 983.1	2 908.2	174.4	5.7	65.0	1 985.1	2 910.1	166.1	5.4	64.9	4 738.5
June	1 983.0	2 911.1	175.0	5.7	65.0	1 978.2	2 926.5	180.3	5.8	65.5	4 744.2
July	1 982.6	2 912.2	175.9	5.7	65.0	1 978.8	2 911.0	175.6	5.7	65.0	4 750.8
August	1 982.5	2 911.6	176.9	5.7	64.9	1 981.5	2 908.5	176.6	5.7	64.8	4 757.5
September	1 981.8	2 910.7	177.2	5.7	64.9	1 987.1	2 901.8	177.4	5.8	64.6	4 764.1

LABOUR FORCE STATUS (AGED 15 YEARS & OVER)—Queensland

	TREND					SEASONALLY ADJUSTED					Civilian population aged 15 years and over
	Employed full time	Total employed	Total unemp- loyed	Unemp- loyment rate	Partici- pation rate	Employed full time	Total employed	Total unemp- loyed	Unemp- loyment rate	Partici- pation rate	
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	'000	'000	'000	%	%	
MALES											
September 2010	1 054.9	1 245.9	67.5	5.1	73.6	1 061.7	1 244.9	65.6	5.0	73.4	1 784.6
September 2011	1 066.1	1 260.3	73.4	5.5	73.4	1 061.9	1 259.9	71.3	5.4	73.3	1 815.8
2012											
September	1 082.6	1 272.1	81.7	6.0	73.0	1 074.1	1 266.5	85.5	6.3	72.9	1 853.9
October	1 082.5	1 270.9	83.3	6.2	72.9	1 078.6	1 259.5	85.3	6.3	72.4	1 856.5
November	1 082.4	1 269.9	83.7	6.2	72.8	1 085.9	1 275.9	82.3	6.1	73.1	1 859.2
December	1 082.0	1 269.4	82.9	6.1	72.6	1 082.0	1 269.0	84.3	6.2	72.7	1 861.9
2013											
January	1 080.9	1 269.1	81.6	6.0	72.4	1 084.2	1 271.5	77.8	5.8	72.3	1 865.4
February	1 079.4	1 268.8	81.0	6.0	72.2	1 081.7	1 272.5	81.7	6.0	72.5	1 869.0
March	1 077.1	1 268.1	81.6	6.0	72.1	1 073.2	1 262.8	83.7	6.2	71.9	1 872.6
April	1 075.0	1 267.4	82.9	6.1	72.0	1 072.9	1 267.6	79.3	5.9	71.8	1 875.9
May	1 073.9	1 267.9	84.2	6.2	72.0	1 074.5	1 269.0	80.6	6.0	71.8	1 879.1
June	1 073.8	1 269.5	85.1	6.3	72.0	1 072.9	1 264.8	92.1	6.8	72.1	1 882.4
July	1 074.4	1 271.6	85.3	6.3	72.0	1 079.3	1 275.0	87.5	6.4	72.3	1 885.3
August	1 075.4	1 273.9	85.0	6.3	72.0	1 065.3	1 272.4	84.0	6.2	71.8	1 888.3
September	1 076.8	1 276.4	84.3	6.2	72.0	1 084.7	1 280.0	79.9	5.9	71.9	1 891.2
FEMALES											
September 2010	580.5	1 058.8	63.7	5.7	61.6	578.5	1 056.8	62.6	5.6	61.4	1 823.1
September 2011	604.3	1 077.8	65.3	5.7	61.6	609.6	1 076.8	58.4	5.1	61.1	1 856.5
2012											
September	598.7	1 065.3	69.0	6.1	59.8	602.7	1 062.4	69.7	6.2	59.7	1 895.7
October	600.4	1 068.2	68.6	6.0	59.9	600.7	1 066.4	66.6	5.9	59.7	1 898.7
November	601.5	1 072.4	67.5	5.9	59.9	601.8	1 077.2	68.8	6.0	60.3	1 901.8
December	601.2	1 077.2	66.0	5.8	60.0	592.5	1 061.8	68.0	6.0	59.3	1 904.8
2013											
January	599.4	1 081.3	64.7	5.6	60.0	614.5	1 102.1	61.6	5.3	61.0	1 908.4
February	597.2	1 084.2	64.0	5.6	60.1	598.6	1 079.6	64.7	5.7	59.8	1 912.0
March	596.1	1 085.6	63.6	5.5	60.0	587.9	1 084.1	62.8	5.5	59.9	1 915.6
April	596.8	1 086.0	63.7	5.5	59.9	592.4	1 085.8	62.8	5.5	59.9	1 918.8
May	599.4	1 086.5	64.1	5.6	59.9	597.3	1 087.2	65.1	5.6	60.0	1 922.1
June	603.3	1 087.7	64.6	5.6	59.8	604.8	1 083.4	67.6	5.9	59.8	1 925.3
July	607.7	1 089.7	65.1	5.6	59.9	613.1	1 092.0	61.2	5.3	59.8	1 928.5
August	611.6	1 092.3	65.7	5.7	60.0	613.7	1 090.1	65.5	5.7	59.8	1 931.8
September	614.9	1 094.2	66.3	5.7	60.0	611.4	1 098.9	68.4	5.9	60.3	1 934.9
PERSONS											
September 2010	1 635.4	2 304.7	131.2	5.4	67.5	1 640.2	2 301.7	128.2	5.3	67.4	3 607.6
September 2011	1 670.4	2 338.1	138.7	5.6	67.4	1 671.5	2 336.7	129.7	5.3	67.2	3 672.4
2012											
September	1 681.3	2 337.5	150.7	6.1	66.4	1 676.8	2 328.9	155.2	6.2	66.2	3 749.6
October	1 682.9	2 339.0	151.9	6.1	66.3	1 679.3	2 325.9	152.0	6.1	66.0	3 755.2
November	1 683.9	2 342.3	151.1	6.1	66.3	1 687.7	2 353.1	151.0	6.0	66.6	3 761.0
December	1 683.2	2 346.6	148.9	6.0	66.2	1 674.5	2 330.8	152.3	6.1	65.9	3 766.7
2013											
January	1 680.3	2 350.5	146.3	5.9	66.2	1 698.6	2 373.6	139.4	5.5	66.6	3 773.8
February	1 676.6	2 353.0	145.0	5.8	66.1	1 680.3	2 352.1	146.4	5.9	66.1	3 781.1
March	1 673.2	2 353.6	145.2	5.8	66.0	1 661.1	2 346.9	146.6	5.9	65.8	3 788.2
April	1 671.7	2 353.4	146.6	5.9	65.9	1 665.4	2 353.5	142.1	5.7	65.8	3 794.7
May	1 673.3	2 354.4	148.3	5.9	65.8	1 671.8	2 356.2	145.7	5.8	65.8	3 801.2
June	1 677.2	2 357.2	149.7	6.0	65.8	1 677.7	2 348.2	159.7	6.4	65.9	3 807.7
July	1 682.1	2 361.4	150.5	6.0	65.9	1 692.4	2 366.9	148.6	5.9	66.0	3 813.8
August	1 687.0	2 366.2	150.6	6.0	65.9	1 679.1	2 362.4	149.4	5.9	65.8	3 820.0
September	1 691.7	2 370.6	150.6	6.0	65.9	1 696.1	2 378.9	148.3	5.9	66.1	3 826.1

LABOUR FORCE STATUS (AGED 15 YEARS & OVER)—South Australia

	TREND					SEASONALLY ADJUSTED					Civilian population aged 15 years and over
	Employed full time	Total employed	Total unemp- loyed	Unemp- loyment rate	Partici- pation rate	Employed full time	Total employed	Total unemp- loyed	Unemp- loyment rate	Partici- pation rate	
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	'000	'000	'000	%	%	
MALES											
September 2010	362.0	436.7	25.6	5.5	69.9	365.1	437.8	25.9	5.6	70.1	661.5
September 2011	361.8	441.5	25.5	5.5	70.0	362.7	442.5	26.1	5.6	70.2	667.3
2012											
September	355.1	435.6	27.0	5.8	68.6	354.2	432.9	27.1	5.9	68.2	674.2
October	356.0	436.0	27.0	5.8	68.6	355.9	436.2	27.3	5.9	68.7	674.7
November	356.5	436.3	27.1	5.9	68.6	359.2	438.0	24.1	5.2	68.4	675.1
December	356.6	436.7	27.4	5.9	68.7	358.0	439.2	29.1	6.2	69.3	675.6
2013											
January	356.6	437.3	27.5	5.9	68.7	357.6	438.6	28.1	6.0	69.0	676.4
February	357.0	438.3	27.5	5.9	68.8	354.4	434.2	28.6	6.2	68.3	677.2
March	357.8	439.4	27.7	5.9	68.9	351.7	435.1	27.9	6.0	68.3	678.0
April	358.4	440.3	28.2	6.0	69.0	358.8	441.6	25.9	5.5	68.9	678.7
May	358.3	440.6	28.8	6.1	69.1	367.0	447.6	28.3	6.0	70.1	679.3
June	357.1	440.1	29.7	6.3	69.1	359.0	442.4	28.8	6.1	69.3	679.9
July	355.1	438.9	30.6	6.5	69.0	353.7	434.6	34.0	7.2	68.9	680.4
August	352.7	437.6	31.3	6.7	68.9	346.8	434.5	31.9	6.8	68.5	680.8
September	350.4	436.1	31.8	6.8	68.7	350.0	436.8	29.7	6.4	68.5	681.2
FEMALES											
September 2010	190.1	376.1	21.2	5.3	57.6	188.4	374.2	21.6	5.4	57.4	689.5
September 2011	182.8	378.3	20.0	5.0	57.2	178.9	376.4	22.6	5.7	57.4	695.6
2012											
September	183.1	379.1	21.5	5.4	57.0	187.3	380.0	21.4	5.3	57.1	702.4
October	184.6	379.9	21.6	5.4	57.1	186.6	381.4	21.7	5.4	57.4	702.9
November	185.5	380.8	21.8	5.4	57.2	185.0	378.1	22.0	5.5	56.9	703.4
December	186.1	381.9	22.2	5.5	57.4	185.6	381.7	21.5	5.3	57.3	703.9
2013											
January	186.8	383.0	22.6	5.6	57.6	185.4	383.5	24.5	6.0	57.9	704.8
February	187.9	383.8	22.9	5.6	57.6	185.2	383.6	21.8	5.4	57.5	705.6
March	189.0	383.6	23.3	5.7	57.6	191.0	384.8	22.7	5.6	57.7	706.4
April	189.7	382.3	24.0	5.9	57.5	190.5	383.2	24.7	6.0	57.7	707.0
May	189.7	380.0	24.6	6.1	57.2	192.3	382.6	24.0	5.9	57.5	707.5
June	189.1	377.6	25.0	6.2	56.9	190.9	375.9	23.9	6.0	56.5	708.0
July	188.4	375.4	25.3	6.3	56.6	183.9	372.8	27.7	6.9	56.5	708.5
August	187.8	373.7	25.3	6.3	56.3	185.2	371.7	27.0	6.8	56.3	708.9
September	187.2	372.4	25.1	6.3	56.1	191.0	375.8	21.7	5.5	56.0	709.3
PERSONS											
September 2010	552.1	812.7	46.8	5.4	63.6	553.5	812.0	47.4	5.5	63.6	1 351.0
September 2011	544.6	819.8	45.5	5.3	63.5	541.6	818.9	48.7	5.6	63.7	1 362.9
2012											
September	538.2	814.8	48.5	5.6	62.7	541.5	812.9	48.5	5.6	62.6	1 376.5
October	540.5	815.9	48.5	5.6	62.8	542.5	817.6	49.0	5.7	62.9	1 377.6
November	542.0	817.1	48.9	5.6	62.8	544.2	816.0	46.1	5.3	62.5	1 378.6
December	542.7	818.6	49.6	5.7	62.9	543.6	821.0	50.5	5.8	63.2	1 379.6
2013											
January	543.4	820.4	50.1	5.8	63.0	543.0	822.1	52.6	6.0	63.3	1 381.2
February	544.9	822.2	50.4	5.8	63.1	539.6	817.8	50.4	5.8	62.8	1 382.8
March	546.8	823.0	51.1	5.8	63.1	542.7	819.9	50.6	5.8	62.9	1 384.5
April	548.1	822.5	52.1	6.0	63.1	549.3	824.8	50.6	5.8	63.2	1 385.6
May	548.0	820.6	53.4	6.1	63.0	559.3	830.2	52.4	5.9	63.6	1 386.8
June	546.2	817.7	54.8	6.3	62.9	549.9	818.3	52.7	6.1	62.8	1 388.0
July	543.5	814.4	55.9	6.4	62.7	537.6	807.4	61.7	7.1	62.6	1 388.8
August	540.5	811.3	56.6	6.5	62.5	531.9	806.2	58.9	6.8	62.2	1 389.7
September	537.6	808.6	56.9	6.6	62.2	541.0	812.6	51.4	6.0	62.1	1 390.6

LABOUR FORCE STATUS (AGED 15 YEARS & OVER)—Western Australia

	TREND					SEASONALLY ADJUSTED					Civilian population aged 15 years and over
	Employed full time	Total employed	Total unemp- loyed	Unemp- loyment rate	Partici- pation rate	Employed full time	Total employed	Total unemp- loyed	Unemp- loyment rate	Partici- pation rate	
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	'000	'000	'000	%	%	
MALES											
September 2010	585.7	686.5	27.8	3.9	76.3	587.4	684.6	29.8	4.2	76.3	936.9
September 2011	600.2	699.7	31.8	4.3	75.7	601.5	700.5	31.6	4.3	75.7	966.8
2012											
September	641.1	739.2	29.0	3.8	76.6	640.2	742.3	28.7	3.7	76.8	1 003.6
October	641.5	740.8	30.5	3.9	76.6	641.1	740.8	34.3	4.4	77.0	1 006.3
November	641.5	742.1	31.5	4.1	76.7	640.4	741.1	30.8	4.0	76.5	1 008.9
December	640.8	743.0	32.3	4.2	76.6	640.3	740.8	32.3	4.2	76.4	1 011.6
2013											
January	639.9	743.4	33.2	4.3	76.5	646.7	749.5	29.5	3.8	76.7	1 015.0
February	639.3	743.5	34.4	4.4	76.4	636.5	743.2	35.3	4.5	76.4	1 018.4
March	639.1	743.3	35.8	4.6	76.3	634.2	739.6	35.2	4.5	75.8	1 021.8
April	639.3	743.4	37.0	4.7	76.2	638.3	740.5	41.0	5.2	76.2	1 024.9
May	640.0	744.0	37.7	4.8	76.0	641.7	749.8	36.8	4.7	76.5	1 027.9
June	640.9	745.3	37.8	4.8	75.9	647.1	745.8	36.0	4.6	75.8	1 031.0
July	641.6	747.0	37.5	4.8	75.9	636.4	739.9	39.8	5.1	75.4	1 033.9
August	642.3	748.9	37.1	4.7	75.8	641.6	750.9	36.6	4.6	76.0	1 036.8
September	642.6	750.9	36.6	4.7	75.8	643.4	754.7	35.4	4.5	76.0	1 039.6
FEMALES											
September 2010	274.9	529.7	29.0	5.2	60.9	271.0	530.0	28.3	5.1	60.8	918.3
September 2011	290.4	549.0	24.0	4.2	60.7	295.4	552.2	24.4	4.2	61.1	944.0
2012											
September	310.0	573.6	27.4	4.6	61.7	312.3	573.7	27.0	4.5	61.6	974.8
October	312.0	576.6	27.6	4.6	61.8	312.2	575.9	31.2	5.1	62.1	977.2
November	313.1	579.0	27.7	4.6	61.9	315.5	580.9	26.2	4.3	62.0	979.6
December	312.8	580.0	27.9	4.6	61.9	316.2	581.1	28.0	4.6	62.0	982.0
2013											
January	311.3	579.5	28.5	4.7	61.7	309.0	581.2	26.7	4.4	61.7	984.7
February	309.3	578.2	29.1	4.8	61.5	306.7	576.5	28.5	4.7	61.3	987.5
March	307.6	576.8	29.6	4.9	61.2	309.2	575.5	30.2	5.0	61.2	990.2
April	306.9	575.4	29.8	4.9	61.0	306.3	576.9	32.2	5.3	61.4	992.8
May	307.4	574.4	29.6	4.9	60.7	305.3	569.7	31.4	5.2	60.4	995.3
June	308.6	573.8	29.2	4.8	60.4	308.9	576.9	27.7	4.6	60.6	997.8
July	309.9	573.3	28.8	4.8	60.2	310.1	577.2	23.4	3.9	60.0	1 000.5
August	311.3	572.9	28.7	4.8	60.0	311.8	566.5	33.3	5.5	59.8	1 003.1
September	312.5	572.6	28.6	4.8	59.8	314.0	575.1	28.6	4.7	60.0	1 005.8
PERSONS											
September 2010	860.6	1 216.2	56.8	4.5	68.6	858.4	1 214.6	58.0	4.6	68.6	1 855.2
September 2011	890.6	1 248.8	55.7	4.3	68.3	896.9	1 252.7	56.0	4.3	68.5	1 910.8
2012											
September	951.1	1 312.8	56.3	4.1	69.2	952.6	1 316.0	55.6	4.1	69.3	1 978.5
October	953.5	1 317.4	58.0	4.2	69.3	953.3	1 316.6	65.5	4.7	69.7	1 983.5
November	954.6	1 321.1	59.2	4.3	69.4	956.0	1 322.0	57.0	4.1	69.3	1 988.6
December	953.6	1 323.0	60.3	4.4	69.4	956.5	1 322.0	60.3	4.4	69.3	1 993.6
2013											
January	951.3	1 322.9	61.7	4.5	69.2	955.7	1 330.6	56.2	4.0	69.3	1 999.7
February	948.6	1 321.7	63.5	4.6	69.1	943.2	1 319.7	63.8	4.6	69.0	2 005.9
March	946.6	1 320.1	65.4	4.7	68.9	943.5	1 315.1	65.3	4.7	68.6	2 012.0
April	946.2	1 318.8	66.8	4.8	68.7	944.6	1 317.4	73.2	5.3	68.9	2 017.6
May	947.4	1 318.4	67.3	4.9	68.5	946.9	1 319.5	68.2	4.9	68.6	2 023.2
June	949.4	1 319.1	67.0	4.8	68.3	956.0	1 322.7	63.6	4.6	68.3	2 028.8
July	951.5	1 320.4	66.4	4.8	68.2	946.5	1 317.1	63.1	4.6	67.8	2 034.4
August	953.6	1 321.9	65.7	4.7	68.0	953.5	1 317.4	69.9	5.0	68.0	2 039.9
September	955.1	1 323.4	65.2	4.7	68.0	957.5	1 329.8	64.0	4.6	68.1	2 045.4

LABOUR FORCE STATUS (AGED 15 YEARS & OVER)—Tasmania

	TREND					SEASONALLY ADJUSTED					Civilian population aged 15 years and over
	Employed full time	Total employed	Total unemp- loyed	Unemp- loyment rate	Partici- pation rate	Employed full time	Total employed	Total unemp- loyed	Unemp- loyment rate	Partici- pation rate	
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	'000	'000	'000	%	%	
MALES											
September 2010	100.6	124.8	7.8	5.9	66.2	100.1	124.6	7.3	5.5	65.9	200.2
September 2011	101.8	125.1	7.5	5.6	65.8	102.4	124.6	7.0	5.3	65.3	201.5
2012											
September	98.9	124.9	9.3	6.9	66.3	98.5	125.1	10.1	7.4	66.8	202.4
October	99.0	125.0	9.3	6.9	66.3	100.8	127.0	8.6	6.4	67.0	202.5
November	98.8	124.8	9.4	7.0	66.3	98.4	124.1	8.6	6.5	65.6	202.5
December	98.5	124.5	9.4	7.0	66.1	95.8	123.5	10.1	7.6	66.0	202.6
2013											
January	98.2	124.2	9.4	7.0	65.9	100.3	123.5	10.3	7.7	65.9	202.8
February	98.0	124.0	9.4	7.0	65.7	98.1	124.6	8.9	6.7	65.8	203.0
March	97.8	123.9	9.4	7.1	65.6	97.5	123.9	9.5	7.1	65.6	203.2
April	97.5	123.6	9.6	7.2	65.6	96.6	124.0	8.8	6.6	65.3	203.3
May	97.1	123.0	10.1	7.6	65.4	98.1	123.7	9.8	7.4	65.7	203.3
June	96.4	122.2	10.7	8.0	65.3	96.2	121.6	11.4	8.6	65.4	203.4
July	95.7	121.3	11.3	8.6	65.2	96.6	121.9	11.0	8.3	65.3	203.4
August	95.1	120.5	11.9	9.0	65.1	94.2	119.4	12.4	9.4	64.8	203.5
September	94.4	119.8	12.4	9.4	65.0	93.7	119.8	12.5	9.4	65.0	203.5
FEMALES											
September 2010	53.2	112.1	6.6	5.6	56.5	52.3	111.9	5.9	5.0	56.1	210.1
September 2011	52.2	111.2	5.7	4.9	55.3	52.9	111.3	4.9	4.2	55.0	211.5
2012											
September	48.6	108.2	8.0	6.9	54.9	48.4	107.6	8.6	7.4	54.8	211.9
October	48.6	108.1	8.2	7.0	54.9	48.2	108.3	8.3	7.1	55.1	211.9
November	48.8	108.1	8.3	7.1	54.9	49.2	107.8	8.1	7.0	54.7	211.9
December	48.8	108.1	8.3	7.1	54.9	48.5	107.9	8.2	7.0	54.8	211.9
2013											
January	48.7	108.0	8.4	7.2	54.9	49.4	107.8	8.8	7.6	55.0	212.1
February	48.4	107.9	8.6	7.4	54.9	49.3	110.1	7.8	6.6	55.5	212.3
March	48.1	107.8	9.1	7.8	55.0	47.7	107.1	8.8	7.6	54.5	212.6
April	48.0	107.8	9.5	8.1	55.2	46.4	105.7	10.1	8.7	54.5	212.5
May	48.1	108.0	9.7	8.3	55.4	47.9	108.7	9.0	7.7	55.4	212.5
June	48.5	108.3	9.7	8.2	55.5	49.2	108.7	11.5	9.6	56.6	212.5
July	49.0	108.7	9.5	8.1	55.6	49.1	108.4	9.5	8.1	55.5	212.6
August	49.4	109.0	9.3	7.8	55.6	50.0	109.9	8.4	7.1	55.6	212.6
September	49.8	109.4	8.9	7.5	55.6	49.3	108.8	8.3	7.1	55.1	212.6
PERSONS											
September 2010	153.8	236.9	14.4	5.7	61.3	152.5	236.5	13.2	5.3	60.9	410.3
September 2011	154.0	236.4	13.2	5.3	60.4	155.3	236.0	11.9	4.8	60.0	413.0
2012											
September	147.5	233.1	17.3	6.9	60.5	146.9	232.7	18.7	7.4	60.7	414.3
October	147.6	233.1	17.5	7.0	60.5	149.0	235.3	17.0	6.7	60.9	414.3
November	147.6	232.9	17.6	7.0	60.4	147.7	232.0	16.7	6.7	60.0	414.4
December	147.4	232.6	17.7	7.1	60.4	144.3	231.4	18.3	7.3	60.2	414.5
2013											
January	146.9	232.2	17.8	7.1	60.2	149.7	231.3	19.1	7.6	60.3	414.9
February	146.4	231.9	18.0	7.2	60.2	147.4	234.7	16.7	6.6	60.5	415.4
March	145.9	231.7	18.5	7.4	60.2	145.2	231.0	18.3	7.3	59.9	415.8
April	145.5	231.4	19.1	7.6	60.3	143.0	229.7	18.9	7.6	59.8	415.8
May	145.2	231.0	19.8	7.9	60.3	146.0	232.4	18.8	7.5	60.4	415.9
June	144.9	230.5	20.4	8.1	60.3	145.4	230.3	22.9	9.0	60.9	415.9
July	144.7	230.0	20.9	8.3	60.3	145.8	230.3	20.5	8.2	60.3	416.0
August	144.4	229.5	21.2	8.5	60.3	144.2	229.3	20.8	8.3	60.1	416.1
September	144.2	229.3	21.3	8.5	60.2	143.0	228.7	20.8	8.3	59.9	416.2

	TREND					Civilian population aged 15 years and over
	Employed full time	Total employed	Total unemployed	Unemployment rate	Participation rate	
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	'000
MALES						
September 2010	57.3	65.2	1.9	2.8	77.7	86.3
September 2011	57.0	64.7	2.8	4.1	77.2	87.4
2012						
September	59.6	67.2	2.8	4.0	78.0	89.8
October	59.7	67.6	2.8	3.9	78.3	89.8
November	59.6	67.8	2.7	3.9	78.4	89.9
December	59.3	67.7	2.7	3.9	78.3	89.9
2013						
January	58.9	67.5	2.8	4.0	78.0	90.1
February	58.7	67.3	3.0	4.2	77.9	90.3
March	58.7	67.3	3.2	4.5	77.8	90.5
April	58.9	67.5	3.3	4.7	78.0	90.7
May	59.5	67.9	3.5	4.9	78.4	91.0
June	60.1	68.3	3.6	5.0	78.8	91.3
July	60.7	68.7	3.7	5.1	79.1	91.4
August	61.2	69.0	3.7	5.1	79.4	91.6
September	61.7	69.2	3.8	5.2	79.5	91.7
FEMALES						
September 2010	40.4	56.3	1.7	3.0	68.8	84.4
September 2011	41.4	56.7	2.5	4.1	69.3	85.4
2012						
September	43.3	59.0	2.5	4.1	70.7	87.0
October	43.4	59.0	2.5	4.0	70.6	87.1
November	43.2	58.7	2.5	4.0	70.2	87.1
December	42.9	58.3	2.5	4.1	69.7	87.2
2013						
January	42.5	57.9	2.5	4.2	69.3	87.3
February	42.1	57.7	2.7	4.4	69.0	87.5
March	41.7	57.6	2.9	4.7	69.0	87.6
April	41.5	57.7	3.1	5.1	69.2	87.8
May	41.5	58.0	3.3	5.3	69.6	88.0
June	41.7	58.3	3.4	5.5	70.1	88.2
July	42.0	58.6	3.5	5.7	70.4	88.3
August	42.2	58.8	3.7	5.9	70.6	88.4
September	42.6	58.9	3.7	6.0	70.8	88.5
PERSONS						
September 2010	97.8	121.5	3.6	2.9	73.3	170.8
September 2011	98.4	121.4	5.2	4.1	73.3	172.8
2012						
September	102.9	126.2	5.3	4.0	74.4	176.8
October	103.1	126.6	5.2	4.0	74.5	176.9
November	102.9	126.5	5.2	3.9	74.4	177.0
December	102.2	126.0	5.2	4.0	74.1	177.1
2013						
January	101.4	125.4	5.4	4.1	73.7	177.4
February	100.7	125.0	5.6	4.3	73.5	177.8
March	100.4	124.9	6.0	4.6	73.5	178.1
April	100.5	125.2	6.4	4.9	73.7	178.6
May	101.0	125.9	6.8	5.1	74.1	179.0
June	101.8	126.7	7.0	5.2	74.5	179.5
July	102.7	127.3	7.2	5.4	74.8	179.8
August	103.4	127.8	7.4	5.5	75.1	180.0
September	104.3	128.1	7.5	5.5	75.2	180.3

	TREND					Civilian population aged 15 years and over
	Employed full time	Total employed	Total unemployed	Unemployment rate	Participation rate	
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	'000
MALES						
September 2010	89.1	105.1	3.4	3.1	76.8	141.2
September 2011	89.0	106.0	4.6	4.1	77.0	143.6
2012						
September	89.9	106.9	5.0	4.4	76.2	146.8
October	89.6	107.1	5.1	4.5	76.3	147.0
November	89.2	107.1	5.3	4.7	76.3	147.3
December	89.0	107.2	5.4	4.8	76.3	147.5
2013						
January	89.0	107.4	5.5	4.9	76.3	147.8
February	89.2	107.8	5.4	4.8	76.4	148.2
March	89.6	108.4	5.1	4.5	76.5	148.5
April	90.1	109.0	4.8	4.2	76.5	148.7
May	90.5	109.6	4.5	4.0	76.6	149.0
June	90.9	110.0	4.4	3.9	76.7	149.2
July	91.2	110.2	4.5	3.9	76.7	149.5
August	91.3	110.3	4.7	4.1	76.8	149.8
September	91.5	110.3	5.0	4.3	76.9	150.0
FEMALES						
September 2010	62.0	99.2	3.2	3.2	69.4	147.5
September 2011	64.5	98.2	3.7	3.7	67.9	150.2
2012						
September	66.7	101.9	3.7	3.5	69.1	152.9
October	66.9	101.8	3.9	3.7	69.1	153.1
November	66.9	101.8	4.1	3.9	69.1	153.3
December	66.7	101.8	4.3	4.0	69.1	153.5
2013						
January	66.4	101.8	4.4	4.1	69.0	153.9
February	65.9	101.8	4.4	4.2	68.9	154.2
March	65.3	101.7	4.4	4.1	68.6	154.6
April	64.7	101.4	4.3	4.0	68.3	154.8
May	64.1	101.0	4.1	3.9	67.9	154.9
June	63.7	100.7	4.1	3.9	67.5	155.1
July	63.3	100.4	4.1	3.9	67.2	155.4
August	63.0	100.1	4.1	3.9	66.9	155.7
September	62.7	99.8	4.1	3.9	66.6	156.0
PERSONS						
September 2010	151.1	204.3	6.7	3.2	73.1	288.7
September 2011	153.5	204.2	8.3	3.9	72.3	293.8
2012						
September	156.6	208.8	8.7	4.0	72.6	299.6
October	156.5	208.9	9.0	4.1	72.6	300.1
November	156.1	208.9	9.4	4.3	72.6	300.5
December	155.7	209.0	9.7	4.4	72.6	301.0
2013						
January	155.4	209.2	9.9	4.5	72.6	301.7
February	155.1	209.6	9.8	4.5	72.6	302.4
March	154.9	210.0	9.5	4.3	72.5	303.1
April	154.7	210.4	9.1	4.1	72.3	303.5
May	154.7	210.6	8.7	4.0	72.2	303.9
June	154.6	210.7	8.5	3.9	72.0	304.3
July	154.5	210.6	8.6	3.9	71.9	304.9
August	154.3	210.3	8.8	4.0	71.8	305.5
September	154.2	210.0	9.1	4.1	71.7	306.0

	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED		Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15 years and over	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		Participation rate
	Full time	Part time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Total				Looking for f/t work	Total	
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%
MALES											
New South Wales	1 631.1	346.3	1 977.4	99.4	120.1	2 097.6	894.3	2 991.9	5.7	5.7	70.1
Victoria	1 306.7	264.1	1 570.8	70.6	94.1	1 664.9	674.3	2 339.2	5.1	5.7	71.2
Queensland	1 100.3	187.4	1 287.8	66.3	79.9	1 367.6	523.6	1 891.2	5.7	5.8	72.3
South Australia	351.0	85.2	436.2	26.7	30.5	466.8	214.4	681.2	7.1	6.5	68.5
Western Australia	645.4	111.9	757.2	28.3	37.1	794.3	245.3	1 039.6	4.2	4.7	76.4
Tasmania	94.1	25.7	119.8	9.6	12.3	132.1	71.5	203.5	9.2	9.3	64.9
Northern Territory	63.6	6.7	70.3	3.2	3.4	73.7	18.1	91.7	4.7	4.6	80.3
Australian Capital Territory	91.1	18.8	109.9	3.1	5.6	115.4	34.6	150.0	3.3	4.8	76.9
Australia	5 283.4	1 046.0	6 329.4	307.0	383.0	6 712.4	2 676.1	9 388.4	5.5	5.7	71.5
FEMALES											
New South Wales	944.0	755.2	1 699.2	62.1	98.9	1 798.1	1 310.9	3 109.0	6.2	5.5	57.8
Victoria	702.0	639.9	1 341.9	51.4	87.1	1 429.0	995.9	2 424.9	6.8	6.1	58.9
Queensland	630.7	480.0	1 110.7	46.3	70.0	1 180.7	754.2	1 934.9	6.8	5.9	61.0
South Australia	195.0	184.1	379.1	12.1	20.7	399.8	309.5	709.3	5.9	5.2	56.4
Western Australia	322.2	258.2	580.4	17.8	29.6	610.0	395.7	1 005.8	5.2	4.9	60.7
Tasmania	50.5	58.9	109.4	4.7	7.8	117.3	95.4	212.6	8.6	6.7	55.1
Northern Territory	44.6	15.5	60.2	2.0	3.2	63.3	25.2	88.5	4.3	5.0	71.5
Australian Capital Territory	63.1	37.3	100.4	2.5	4.2	104.7	51.4	156.0	3.8	4.1	67.1
Australia	2 952.1	2 429.3	5 381.3	199.1	321.5	5 702.8	3 938.3	9 641.1	6.3	5.6	59.2
PERSONS											
New South Wales	2 575.1	1 101.5	3 676.6	161.5	219.0	3 895.6	2 205.2	6 100.8	5.9	5.6	63.9
Victoria	2 008.7	904.0	2 912.7	122.0	181.2	3 093.9	1 670.2	4 764.1	5.7	5.9	64.9
Queensland	1 731.0	667.5	2 398.5	112.6	149.8	2 548.3	1 277.8	3 826.1	6.1	5.9	66.6
South Australia	546.0	269.3	815.3	38.8	51.2	866.6	524.0	1 390.6	6.6	5.9	62.3
Western Australia	967.6	370.1	1 337.7	46.1	66.7	1 404.3	641.1	2 045.4	4.5	4.7	68.7
Tasmania	144.6	84.6	229.2	14.3	20.1	249.3	166.8	416.2	9.0	8.1	59.9
Northern Territory	108.2	22.3	130.5	5.2	6.5	137.0	43.3	180.3	4.6	4.8	76.0
Australian Capital Territory	154.2	56.1	210.3	5.6	9.8	220.1	85.9	306.0	3.5	4.5	71.9
Australia	8 235.4	3 475.3	11 710.7	506.1	704.4	12 415.2	6 614.4	19 029.5	5.8	5.7	65.2

	EMPLOYED		UNEMPLOYED		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE				
	Full time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Total	Looking for f/t work	Total	Participation rate	Employment to population ratio	Unemployment to population ratio – looking for full-time work
	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%	%	%
MALES									
September 2010	146.1	348.8	35.0	72.3	19.3	17.2	55.0	45.6	4.6
September 2011	129.3	341.3	35.2	67.0	21.4	16.4	53.6	44.8	4.6
2012									
September	131.9	329.2	41.2	75.7	23.8	18.7	53.2	43.2	5.4
October	132.6	327.9	41.4	75.4	23.8	18.7	53.0	43.1	5.4
November	132.2	327.0	41.1	75.0	23.7	18.7	52.8	42.9	5.4
December	130.7	326.5	40.3	74.5	23.6	18.6	52.6	42.9	5.3
2013									
January	128.3	326.7	39.3	73.9	23.5	18.4	52.6	42.9	5.2
February	125.4	327.8	38.4	73.1	23.4	18.2	52.6	43.0	5.0
March	122.7	329.3	37.6	72.3	23.4	18.0	52.7	43.2	4.9
April	120.3	330.1	36.8	71.5	23.4	17.8	52.7	43.3	4.8
May	118.2	329.9	36.2	71.0	23.5	17.7	52.6	43.3	4.8
June	116.5	328.7	35.7	70.9	23.5	17.7	52.4	43.1	4.7
July	114.9	326.9	35.2	71.0	23.5	17.8	52.2	42.9	4.6
August	113.7	324.7	34.9	71.2	23.5	18.0	52.0	42.6	4.6
September	112.7	322.4	34.7	71.5	23.6	18.2	51.7	42.3	4.6
FEMALES									
September 2010	73.5	346.4	31.7	71.7	30.1	17.1	57.5	47.6	4.4
September 2011	70.2	355.5	26.5	62.5	27.4	14.9	57.7	49.1	3.7
2012									
September	68.5	348.9	22.4	61.1	24.5	14.9	56.6	48.2	3.1
October	67.1	348.0	22.1	60.2	24.7	14.7	56.4	48.0	3.0
November	65.4	347.2	22.1	59.8	25.2	14.7	56.2	47.9	3.1
December	63.6	347.2	22.6	59.8	26.2	14.7	56.2	47.9	3.1
2013									
January	61.8	347.8	23.4	59.6	27.5	14.6	56.2	48.0	3.2
February	60.1	348.9	24.2	59.1	28.7	14.5	56.3	48.1	3.3
March	58.9	350.0	24.7	58.3	29.6	14.3	56.3	48.3	3.4
April	58.4	350.7	25.0	58.0	30.0	14.2	56.4	48.4	3.5
May	58.2	350.5	25.2	58.2	30.1	14.2	56.4	48.4	3.5
June	58.2	349.4	25.6	59.4	30.5	14.5	56.4	48.2	3.5
July	58.1	347.7	26.3	61.5	31.1	15.0	56.5	48.0	3.6
August	57.9	345.8	27.1	63.8	31.8	15.6	56.6	47.7	3.7
September	57.7	343.8	27.9	66.0	32.6	16.1	56.6	47.5	3.9
PERSONS									
September 2010	219.6	695.2	66.8	144.0	23.3	17.2	56.2	46.6	4.5
September 2011	199.4	696.8	61.7	129.4	23.6	15.7	55.6	46.9	4.2
2012									
September	200.5	678.1	63.6	136.8	24.1	16.8	54.9	45.6	4.3
October	199.7	675.9	63.5	135.7	24.1	16.7	54.6	45.5	4.3
November	197.5	674.2	63.3	134.9	24.3	16.7	54.4	45.4	4.3
December	194.2	673.7	62.9	134.3	24.5	16.6	54.4	45.3	4.2
2013									
January	190.1	674.5	62.7	133.5	24.8	16.5	54.3	45.4	4.2
February	185.6	676.7	62.6	132.2	25.2	16.3	54.4	45.5	4.2
March	181.7	679.3	62.3	130.6	25.5	16.1	54.5	45.7	4.2
April	178.7	680.8	61.9	129.5	25.7	16.0	54.5	45.8	4.2
May	176.5	680.3	61.4	129.3	25.8	16.0	54.5	45.8	4.1
June	174.7	678.0	61.3	130.3	26.0	16.1	54.4	45.6	4.1
July	173.0	674.5	61.5	132.4	26.2	16.4	54.3	45.4	4.1
August	171.6	670.5	62.0	135.0	26.5	16.8	54.2	45.1	4.2
September	170.4	666.2	62.6	137.5	26.9	17.1	54.1	44.8	4.2

	EMPLOYED		UNEMPLOYED		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE				
	Full time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Total	Looking for f/t work	Total	Participation rate	Employment to population ratio	Unemployment to population ratio – looking for full-time work
	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%	%	%
MALES									
September 2010	148.3	348.5	30.7	68.4	17.2	16.4	54.5	45.6	4.0
September 2011	126.6	342.7	36.0	68.7	22.2	16.7	54.0	45.0	4.7
2012									
September	134.9	331.1	42.7	77.1	24.1	18.9	53.6	43.5	5.6
October	135.3	326.0	41.2	73.8	23.3	18.5	52.5	42.8	5.4
November	130.9	325.9	42.0	76.3	24.3	19.0	52.8	42.8	5.5
December	130.9	319.6	41.4	74.8	24.0	19.0	51.8	42.0	5.4
2013									
January	128.4	332.5	35.7	70.1	21.8	17.4	52.8	43.6	4.7
February	124.8	329.1	39.0	73.8	23.8	18.3	52.8	43.2	5.1
March	122.5	328.1	39.8	78.1	24.5	19.2	53.2	43.0	5.2
April	119.7	328.7	35.8	69.0	23.0	17.3	52.1	43.1	4.7
May	121.1	329.0	35.2	67.8	22.5	17.1	52.1	43.2	4.6
June	112.0	331.6	37.8	71.5	25.2	17.7	52.9	43.5	5.0
July	115.7	331.7	32.6	70.5	22.0	17.5	52.8	43.6	4.3
August	115.3	323.1	35.8	73.5	23.7	18.5	52.1	42.4	4.7
September	111.9	315.7	35.4	71.5	24.0	18.5	50.9	41.5	4.7
FEMALES									
September 2010	72.8	350.2	29.0	68.0	28.5	16.3	57.5	48.1	4.0
September 2011	71.5	355.7	26.1	63.3	26.7	15.1	57.8	49.1	3.6
2012									
September	67.5	347.6	24.3	61.1	26.5	14.9	56.4	48.0	3.4
October	67.6	346.6	22.5	66.4	25.0	16.1	57.0	47.8	3.1
November	66.8	347.9	17.2	51.4	20.4	12.9	55.1	48.1	2.4
December	64.7	349.5	22.3	58.8	25.7	14.4	56.4	48.3	3.1
2013									
January	61.2	346.6	25.8	66.8	29.6	16.2	57.1	47.9	3.6
February	58.1	345.0	25.9	58.8	30.8	14.6	55.7	47.6	3.6
March	58.4	349.7	24.6	55.9	29.7	13.8	55.9	48.2	3.4
April	59.2	354.7	23.7	59.5	28.6	14.4	57.1	48.9	3.3
May	58.7	352.8	25.1	55.9	29.9	13.7	56.4	48.7	3.5
June	57.8	347.6	26.4	59.0	31.3	14.5	56.2	48.0	3.6
July	58.0	348.9	23.6	58.8	28.9	14.4	56.3	48.2	3.3
August	58.4	343.8	29.7	66.5	33.7	16.2	56.6	47.5	4.1
September	57.1	342.3	28.1	69.0	33.0	16.8	56.8	47.2	3.9
PERSONS									
September 2010	221.0	698.7	59.7	136.4	21.3	16.3	55.9	46.8	4.0
September 2011	198.1	698.4	62.1	132.0	23.9	15.9	55.9	47.0	4.2
2012									
September	202.4	678.7	67.1	138.2	24.9	16.9	54.9	45.7	4.5
October	202.9	672.6	63.7	140.3	23.9	17.3	54.7	45.3	4.3
November	197.7	673.8	59.2	127.7	23.0	15.9	54.0	45.4	4.0
December	195.6	669.1	63.8	133.7	24.6	16.7	54.1	45.1	4.3
2013									
January	189.6	679.2	61.5	136.9	24.5	16.8	54.9	45.7	4.1
February	182.9	674.2	64.9	132.5	26.2	16.4	54.2	45.3	4.4
March	180.8	677.8	64.4	134.0	26.3	16.5	54.5	45.5	4.3
April	178.9	683.3	59.5	128.5	25.0	15.8	54.6	45.9	4.0
May	179.9	681.8	60.3	123.7	25.1	15.4	54.2	45.9	4.1
June	169.8	679.1	64.1	130.5	27.4	16.1	54.5	45.7	4.3
July	173.8	680.6	56.2	129.3	24.4	16.0	54.5	45.8	3.8
August	173.7	666.9	65.5	140.0	27.4	17.4	54.3	44.9	4.4
September	169.1	657.9	63.5	140.5	27.3	17.6	53.7	44.3	4.3

	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED					UNEMPLOYMENT			
									RATE			Unemployment to population ratio – looking for full-time work
	Full time	Part time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Total	Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15–19 years	Looking for f/t work	Total	Participation rate	
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%	%
NOT ATTENDING FULL-TIME EDUCATION												
Males												
September 2010	134.5	38.6	173.1	22.9	25.2	198.3	24.7	223.0	14.5	12.7	88.9	10.3
September 2011	114.3	42.3	156.6	25.2	29.3	185.8	30.8	216.6	18.1	15.8	85.8	11.6
September 2012	120.5	32.7	153.2	31.9	35.2	188.4	27.1	215.5	20.9	18.7	87.4	14.8
September 2013	97.6	35.8	133.4	25.7	29.4	162.8	27.6	190.4	20.9	18.1	85.5	13.5
Females												
September 2010	66.8	47.3	114.1	22.0	23.6	137.7	30.9	168.6	24.8	17.1	81.7	13.1
September 2011	66.0	43.9	109.8	19.0	22.8	132.6	29.0	161.6	22.4	17.2	82.1	11.8
September 2012	59.9	44.1	104.0	16.5	21.0	125.0	33.5	158.5	21.6	16.8	78.9	10.4
September 2013	52.3	49.3	101.6	19.5	22.9	124.5	28.2	152.7	27.2	18.4	81.5	12.8
Persons												
September 2010	201.4	85.9	287.2	44.9	48.8	336.0	55.6	391.6	18.2	14.5	85.8	11.5
September 2011	180.3	86.1	266.4	44.2	52.1	318.5	59.8	378.2	19.7	16.4	84.2	11.7
September 2012	180.4	76.8	257.2	48.4	56.2	313.4	60.6	374.0	21.2	17.9	83.8	12.9
September 2013	149.9	85.1	235.0	45.2	52.3	287.3	55.8	343.1	23.2	18.2	83.7	13.2
ATTENDING FULL-TIME EDUCATION												
Males												
September 2010	7.7	160.7	168.4	5.8	44.4	212.8	329.3	542.1	42.9	20.9	39.2	1.1
September 2011	7.1	172.2	179.3	8.6	40.6	219.9	325.6	545.5	54.7	18.4	40.3	1.6
September 2012	8.5	162.4	170.8	8.5	43.5	214.3	331.8	546.1	50.0	20.3	39.2	1.6
September 2013	9.1	166.2	175.3	8.1	44.0	219.3	351.7	571.1	47.2	20.1	38.4	1.4
Females												
September 2010	*4.9	226.1	230.9	*5.2	42.7	273.6	285.5	559.1	*51.6	15.6	48.9	*0.9
September 2011	*4.0	236.1	240.1	*5.7	39.9	280.0	282.8	562.9	*58.4	14.3	49.8	*1.0
September 2012	*6.0	231.7	237.6	6.7	40.7	278.3	288.1	566.4	52.9	14.6	49.1	1.2
September 2013	*3.5	230.9	234.3	7.4	47.5	281.9	290.0	571.9	68.2	16.9	49.3	1.3
Persons												
September 2010	12.6	386.8	399.3	11.0	87.1	486.4	614.8	1 101.2	46.6	17.9	44.2	1.0
September 2011	11.2	408.3	419.5	14.3	80.5	499.9	608.4	1 108.3	56.1	16.1	45.1	1.3
September 2012	14.4	394.0	408.5	15.2	84.1	492.6	619.9	1 112.5	51.2	17.1	44.3	1.4
September 2013	12.6	397.1	409.7	15.6	91.5	501.2	641.7	1 142.9	55.3	18.3	43.9	1.4
TOTAL												
Males												
September 2010	142.2	199.3	341.5	28.7	69.6	411.1	354.1	765.2	16.8	16.9	53.7	3.7
September 2011	121.5	214.5	335.9	33.8	69.8	405.7	356.3	762.1	21.8	17.2	53.2	4.4
September 2012	128.9	195.1	324.0	40.4	78.6	402.7	359.0	761.6	23.9	19.5	52.9	5.3
September 2013	106.7	202.0	308.7	33.9	73.4	382.1	379.4	761.5	24.1	19.2	50.2	4.4
Females												
September 2010	71.7	273.3	345.0	27.2	66.3	411.3	316.4	727.7	27.5	16.1	56.5	3.7
September 2011	70.0	280.0	349.9	24.7	62.7	412.7	311.8	724.5	26.1	15.2	57.0	3.4
September 2012	65.9	275.7	341.6	23.2	61.7	403.3	321.6	724.9	26.0	15.3	55.6	3.2
September 2013	55.7	280.2	335.9	26.9	70.4	406.4	318.2	724.6	32.6	17.3	56.1	3.7
Persons												
September 2010	213.9	472.6	686.6	55.9	135.9	822.4	670.4	1 492.8	20.7	16.5	55.1	3.7
September 2011	191.4	494.4	685.9	58.5	132.6	818.4	668.2	1 486.6	23.4	16.2	55.1	3.9
September 2012	194.8	470.8	665.7	63.6	140.3	806.0	680.6	1 486.5	24.6	17.4	54.2	4.3
September 2013	162.5	482.2	644.6	60.8	143.8	788.5	697.6	1 486.0	27.2	18.2	53.1	4.1

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE			Participation rate	Unemployment to population ratio – looking for full-time work	
	Full time	Part time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Total	Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15–19 years	Looking for f/t work			Total
'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%	%	
NOT ATTENDING FULL-TIME EDUCATION												
New South Wales	46.2	26.5	72.7	13.9	15.9	88.6	19.6	108.1	23.1	17.9	81.9	12.9
Victoria	27.3	11.2	38.6	7.5	8.5	47.1	12.3	59.4	21.6	18.1	79.3	12.7
Queensland	38.0	27.8	65.8	14.8	16.5	82.4	12.4	94.8	28.0	20.1	86.9	15.6
South Australia	8.0	5.5	13.5	*2.1	*2.4	15.9	4.7	20.6	*20.5	*15.1	77.2	*10.0
Western Australia	22.9	10.5	33.4	*3.7	*5.0	38.4	*4.5	42.9	*14.0	*13.0	89.6	*8.7
Tasmania	3.2	1.5	4.7	*1.6	2.1	6.8	*0.4	7.2	*33.7	31.1	93.8	*22.5
Northern Territory	3.0	1.1	4.1	*0.9	*0.9	5.0	1.3	6.3	*23.5	*18.1	79.3	*14.4
Australian Capital Territory	*1.2	*0.9	2.1	*0.7	*1.0	3.1	*0.6	3.7	*35.4	*32.2	84.0	*17.8
Australia	149.9	85.1	235.0	45.2	52.3	287.3	55.8	343.1	23.2	18.2	83.7	13.2
ATTENDING FULL-TIME EDUCATION												
New South Wales	*3.1	117.1	120.2	*4.4	23.0	143.3	218.2	361.4	*58.4	16.1	39.6	*1.2
Victoria	*3.1	101.8	104.9	*6.1	29.2	134.1	166.6	300.7	*66.3	21.8	44.6	*2.0
Queensland	*2.4	84.3	86.7	*1.6	17.8	104.5	116.1	220.6	*40.0	17.1	47.4	*0.7
South Australia	*1.4	31.7	33.1	*1.6	6.3	39.3	45.5	84.8	*53.4	16.0	46.4	*1.9
Western Australia	*2.5	42.5	44.9	*0.6	9.2	54.2	65.0	119.2	*18.4	17.0	45.4	*0.5
Tasmania	*—	7.3	7.3	*0.9	3.0	10.3	16.0	26.4	*100.0	29.5	39.2	*3.3
Northern Territory	*0.1	4.4	4.5	*—	*0.4	4.8	5.2	10.1	*—	*7.4	48.1	*—
Australian Capital Territory	*—	8.1	8.1	*0.5	2.6	10.6	9.1	19.8	*100.0	24.2	53.8	*2.4
Australia	12.6	397.1	409.7	15.6	91.5	501.2	641.7	1 142.9	55.3	18.3	43.9	1.4
TOTAL												
New South Wales	49.4	143.6	193.0	18.3	38.9	231.8	237.7	469.6	27.1	16.8	49.4	3.9
Victoria	30.4	113.1	143.5	13.6	37.7	181.2	178.9	360.1	31.0	20.8	50.3	3.8
Queensland	40.4	112.1	152.5	16.4	34.4	186.9	128.5	315.4	28.8	18.4	59.3	5.2
South Australia	9.4	37.2	46.6	*3.7	8.7	55.3	50.2	105.4	*28.0	15.7	52.4	*3.5
Western Australia	25.4	53.0	78.4	*4.3	14.2	92.6	69.5	162.0	*14.4	15.3	57.1	*2.6
Tasmania	3.2	8.8	12.0	2.5	5.2	17.1	16.5	33.6	43.8	30.1	51.0	7.4
Northern Territory	3.0	5.6	8.6	*0.9	*1.3	9.9	6.5	16.4	*23.1	*12.8	60.1	*5.5
Australian Capital Territory	*1.2	9.0	10.2	*1.1	3.6	13.7	9.7	23.5	*48.4	26.0	58.6	*4.8
Australia	162.5	482.2	644.6	60.8	143.8	788.5	697.6	1 486.0	27.2	18.2	53.1	4.1

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

LABOUR FORCE STATUS IN SEPTEMBER 2013

<i>Labour force status in August 2013</i>	<i>Employed Full time</i>	<i>Employed Part time</i>	<i>Employed Total</i>	<i>Unemployed</i>	<i>Labour Force</i>	<i>Not in Labour Force</i>	<i>Matched Civilian Population</i>
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
MALES							
Employed Full time	3 946.4	94.6	4 041.0	30.5	4 071.4	30.7	4 102.2
Employed Part time	151.6	625.1	776.7	21.8	798.5	44.7	843.1
Employed Total	4 098.0	719.7	4 817.7	52.3	4 869.9	75.4	4 945.3
Unemployed Total	30.8	33.2	64.0	174.8	238.8	54.7	293.5
Labour Force	4 128.7	752.9	4 881.6	227.1	5 108.7	130.1	5 238.8
Not in Labour Force	50.9	70.6	121.5	71.9	193.4	1 866.0	2 059.4
Matched Civilian Population	4 179.6	823.6	5 003.2	299.0	5 302.1	1 996.1	7 298.2
FEMALES							
Employed Full time	2 033.9	164.5	2 198.4	7.1	2 205.4	17.9	2 223.3
Employed Part time	219.4	1 677.3	1 896.8	17.2	1 914.0	64.3	1 978.3
Employed Total	2 253.4	1 841.8	4 095.1	24.3	4 119.4	82.2	4 201.6
Unemployed Total	12.3	31.8	44.1	138.0	182.1	68.9	251.1
Labour Force	2 265.7	1 873.6	4 139.3	162.3	4 301.6	151.1	4 452.7
Not in Labour Force	34.7	113.5	148.2	77.5	225.7	2 773.0	2 998.6
Matched Civilian Population	2 300.4	1 987.1	4 287.5	239.7	4 527.2	2 924.1	7 451.3
PERSONS							
Employed Full time	5 980.3	259.1	6 239.4	37.5	6 276.9	48.6	6 325.5
Employed Part time	371.1	2 302.4	2 673.4	39.0	2 712.5	109.0	2 821.4
Employed Total	6 351.3	2 561.5	8 912.8	76.5	8 989.3	157.6	9 146.9
Unemployed Total	43.0	65.1	108.1	312.8	420.9	123.6	544.5
Labour Force	6 394.4	2 626.5	9 020.9	389.3	9 410.3	281.2	9 691.5
Not in Labour Force	85.6	184.1	269.7	149.4	419.1	4 639.0	5 058.0
Matched Civilian Population	6 480.0	2 810.6	9 290.6	538.7	9 829.3	4 920.2	14 749.5

(a) Gross flows figures do not match published labour force estimates. Refer to gross flows in Glossary.

	TREND			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED		
	Full time workers	Part time workers	Total	Full time workers	Part time workers	Total
	millions	millions	millions	millions	millions	millions
MALES						
September 2010	909.7	69.9	979.7	909.9	67.9	977.8
September 2011	926.2	70.1	996.2	922.9	70.2	993.1
2012						
September	927.0	69.7	996.7	930.3	69.3	999.6
October	927.8	69.6	997.4	926.3	70.5	996.8
November	928.4	69.9	998.3	929.7	69.3	999.0
December	928.8	70.5	999.3	928.9	68.9	997.9
2013						
January	928.7	71.2	999.9	926.9	70.7	997.6
February	928.7	71.9	1 000.6	929.2	75.2	1 004.5
March	928.9	72.5	1 001.4	929.4	71.7	1 001.1
April	929.4	73.0	1 002.3	932.0	71.9	1 003.9
May	929.9	73.2	1 003.1	924.8	73.4	998.2
June	930.4	73.4	1 003.8	929.4	73.9	1 003.3
July	930.8	73.7	1 004.4	936.0	73.2	1 009.2
August	930.9	73.9	1 004.8	932.0	74.1	1 006.1
September	930.8	74.4	1 005.2	927.2	74.5	1 001.7
FEMALES						
September 2010	445.2	165.8	611.0	445.7	165.8	611.6
September 2011	456.5	170.4	626.9	454.7	168.9	623.7
2012						
September	453.3	170.6	623.9	460.2	171.6	631.8
October	453.9	171.1	625.1	450.0	169.6	619.6
November	454.7	171.7	626.4	455.0	171.9	626.9
December	455.4	172.3	627.7	456.5	173.2	629.7
2013						
January	456.0	172.9	628.9	455.8	172.1	628.0
February	456.5	173.6	630.1	457.2	173.1	630.3
March	457.2	174.2	631.4	454.9	175.1	630.0
April	458.3	174.6	632.9	461.6	175.2	636.8
May	459.6	174.9	634.5	456.6	173.8	630.4
June	461.1	175.1	636.2	461.3	175.3	636.6
July	462.7	175.2	637.9	461.1	177.0	638.0
August	464.1	175.3	639.4	468.9	172.9	641.8
September	465.4	175.3	640.6	463.5	176.3	639.8
PERSONS						
September 2010	1 355.0	235.7	1 590.7	1 355.6	233.7	1 589.3
September 2011	1 382.7	240.5	1 623.1	1 377.7	239.1	1 616.8
2012						
September	1 380.3	240.4	1 620.6	1 390.5	240.9	1 631.4
October	1 381.7	240.8	1 622.5	1 376.3	240.1	1 616.4
November	1 383.1	241.6	1 624.8	1 384.7	241.2	1 625.9
December	1 384.2	242.8	1 627.0	1 385.4	242.2	1 627.5
2013						
January	1 384.7	244.1	1 628.8	1 382.7	242.8	1 625.5
February	1 385.2	245.5	1 630.7	1 386.4	248.4	1 634.8
March	1 386.1	246.8	1 632.9	1 384.4	246.8	1 631.2
April	1 387.6	247.6	1 635.2	1 393.6	247.1	1 640.7
May	1 389.5	248.1	1 637.6	1 381.4	247.3	1 628.7
June	1 391.6	248.5	1 640.1	1 390.8	249.1	1 639.9
July	1 393.5	248.9	1 642.3	1 397.1	250.2	1 647.2
August	1 395.0	249.2	1 644.2	1 400.9	247.0	1 647.9
September	1 396.2	249.6	1 645.8	1 390.7	250.8	1 641.5

HOURS WORKED

<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Australia</i>
millions	millions	millions	millions	millions	millions	millions	millions	millions

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

September 2010	502.2	391.8	331.3	111.2	174.6	31.5	np	np	1 589.3
September 2011	504.3	400.4	338.2	112.8	181.6	31.7	np	np	1 616.8
2012									
September	512.6	398.1	335.3	111.8	195.4	30.1	np	np	1 631.4
October	510.9	399.0	325.7	112.0	189.7	30.9	np	np	1 616.4
November	511.5	395.9	336.9	110.6	191.9	30.6	np	np	1 625.9
December	512.1	398.4	335.8	111.8	190.5	30.3	np	np	1 627.5
2013									
January	512.5	396.5	335.9	112.1	190.5	30.5	np	np	1 625.5
February	515.2	399.7	340.7	112.2	189.1	30.4	np	np	1 634.8
March	513.5	399.0	336.3	112.2	192.6	30.3	np	np	1 631.2
April	516.2	403.9	336.9	111.8	193.0	31.1	np	np	1 640.7
May	517.0	398.7	336.7	115.0	184.0	29.0	np	np	1 628.7
June	519.8	402.7	335.6	112.3	191.1	30.2	np	np	1 639.9
July	519.1	404.5	347.7	109.1	190.5	28.9	np	np	1 647.2
August	517.2	402.3	347.4	110.3	193.0	29.6	np	np	1 647.9
September	513.7	401.2	345.2	111.5	192.3	29.9	np	np	1 641.5

TREND

September 2010	501.2	392.4	331.1	112.1	175.5	31.7	18.6	28.2	1 590.7
September 2011	506.4	400.9	339.2	113.4	183.6	31.7	18.9	28.9	1 623.1
2012									
September	509.6	397.1	332.4	111.3	191.4	30.6	19.4	28.8	1 620.6
October	510.9	397.3	332.9	111.4	191.2	30.5	19.4	28.8	1 622.5
November	511.9	397.5	333.9	111.5	191.2	30.5	19.4	28.8	1 624.8
December	512.5	397.8	335.4	111.6	191.1	30.5	19.3	28.8	1 627.0
2013									
January	513.0	398.2	336.4	111.9	190.8	30.5	19.2	28.7	1 628.8
February	513.9	398.9	336.9	112.3	190.5	30.5	19.0	28.7	1 630.7
March	515.1	399.9	337.1	112.6	190.2	30.3	19.0	28.7	1 632.9
April	516.4	400.9	337.6	112.6	190.0	30.1	19.0	28.7	1 635.2
May	517.3	401.7	338.6	112.3	189.9	29.9	19.1	28.7	1 637.6
June	517.7	402.2	340.5	111.9	190.2	29.7	19.2	28.7	1 640.1
July	517.7	402.5	342.6	111.4	190.7	29.6	19.3	28.6	1 642.3
August	517.4	402.6	344.7	110.9	191.3	29.5	19.4	28.5	1 644.2
September	516.9	402.6	346.7	110.5	191.8	29.5	19.4	28.5	1 645.8

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

	TREND			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			ORIGINAL		
	<i>Under-employed workers</i>	<i>Under-employment rate</i>	<i>Labour force under-utilisation rate</i>	<i>Under-employed workers</i>	<i>Under-employment rate</i>	<i>Labour force under-utilisation rate</i>	<i>Under-employed workers</i>	<i>Under-employment rate</i>	<i>Labour force under-utilisation rate</i>
	'000	%	%	'000	%	%	'000	%	%
MALES									
August 2009	396.6	6.3	12.2	381.8	6.0	12.0	374.8	6.0	11.6
August 2010	357.6	5.6	10.5	372.5	5.8	10.6	366.0	5.7	10.3
August 2011	346.9	5.3	10.4	336.3	5.2	10.4	329.8	5.1	10.2
2012									
February	362.0	5.5	10.6	374.1	5.7	10.8	384.4	5.8	11.5
May	359.4	5.5	10.6	356.9	5.4	10.4	359.8	5.5	10.4
August	351.4	5.3	10.5	344.6	5.2	10.5	338.4	5.2	10.3
November	351.5	5.3	10.6	356.2	5.4	10.7	349.2	5.3	10.3
2013									
February	363.8	5.5	10.9	358.6	5.4	10.8	368.4	5.5	11.5
May	379.0	5.7	11.3	380.1	5.7	11.2	383.2	5.7	11.2
August	391.9	5.9	11.7	397.4	6.0	11.8	391.4	5.9	11.6
FEMALES									
August 2009	514.3	9.7	15.3	519.8	9.9	15.6	498.3	9.5	14.9
August 2010	485.9	9.0	14.5	493.5	9.2	14.7	474.2	8.9	14.1
August 2011	501.7	9.2	14.5	497.4	9.1	14.5	477.9	8.8	13.9
2012									
February	519.5	9.4	14.9	511.0	9.3	14.7	530.8	9.6	15.7
May	522.6	9.4	14.8	534.3	9.6	15.1	528.9	9.5	14.9
August	520.9	9.4	14.6	512.5	9.3	14.4	494.1	9.0	13.8
November	518.4	9.3	14.6	524.3	9.4	14.7	528.3	9.5	14.4
2013									
February	524.4	9.4	14.8	517.6	9.2	14.7	534.3	9.5	15.7
May	539.4	9.6	15.2	535.1	9.5	15.1	528.9	9.4	15.0
August	554.2	9.8	15.7	566.8	10.0	15.9	547.3	9.8	15.3
PERSONS									
August 2009	910.9	7.9	13.6	901.6	7.8	13.6	873.1	7.6	13.1
August 2010	843.5	7.1	12.3	866.0	7.3	12.5	840.2	7.2	12.1
August 2011	848.6	7.1	12.3	833.7	6.9	12.3	807.7	6.8	11.9
2012									
February	881.5	7.3	12.5	885.1	7.4	12.6	915.2	7.6	13.4
May	882.0	7.3	12.5	891.2	7.3	12.6	888.6	7.3	12.5
August	872.3	7.2	12.4	857.0	7.1	12.3	832.6	6.9	11.9
November	869.8	7.1	12.4	880.5	7.2	12.5	877.5	7.2	12.2
2013									
February	888.2	7.2	12.7	876.2	7.1	12.6	902.7	7.3	13.4
May	918.4	7.5	13.1	915.2	7.4	13.0	912.1	7.4	12.9
August	946.1	7.7	13.5	964.3	7.8	13.7	938.7	7.7	13.3

	TREND			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			ORIGINAL		
	<i>Under-employed workers</i>	<i>Under-employment rate</i>	<i>Labour force under-utilisation rate</i>	<i>Under-employed workers</i>	<i>Under-employment rate</i>	<i>Labour force under-utilisation rate</i>	<i>Under-employed workers</i>	<i>Under-employment rate</i>	<i>Labour force under-utilisation rate</i>
	'000	%	%	'000	%	%	'000	%	%
MALES									
New South Wales	126.6	6.0	11.9	128.1	6.1	12.0	127.6	6.2	11.8
Victoria	103.5	6.2	11.8	103.9	6.2	12.0	100.8	6.1	11.9
Queensland	82.7	6.1	12.4	82.0	6.1	12.4	78.0	5.8	11.6
South Australia	29.8	6.4	13.1	30.3	6.5	13.4	30.3	6.6	13.5
Western Australia	34.6	4.4	9.1	37.1	4.7	9.3	37.5	4.8	9.3
Tasmania	10.8	8.2	16.8	11.1	8.5	17.7	11.5	8.8	18.2
Northern Territory	1.8	2.5	8.1	1.5	2.1	7.7	1.4	1.9	7.2
Australian Capital Territory	4.2	3.7	7.5	4.2	3.7	8.1	4.3	3.7	7.9
Australia	391.9	5.9	11.7	397.4	6.0	11.8	391.4	5.9	11.6
FEMALES									
New South Wales	171.5	9.5	15.6	176.9	9.8	16.0	172.4	9.6	15.4
Victoria	152.7	10.8	16.4	157.7	11.2	16.9	152.8	10.9	16.4
Queensland	112.2	9.7	15.4	113.4	9.8	15.5	109.4	9.6	14.9
South Australia	41.2	10.3	16.7	39.3	9.9	16.7	37.2	9.5	15.7
Western Australia	53.0	8.9	14.4	53.2	8.9	14.5	50.3	8.4	13.8
Tasmania	15.0	12.7	20.4	15.4	13.0	20.6	16.2	13.8	20.7
Northern Territory	2.5	4.0	9.5	2.7	4.4	10.1	2.4	3.9	8.9
Australian Capital Territory	7.0	6.8	10.8	7.0	6.9	10.6	6.7	6.5	9.6
Australia	554.2	9.8	15.7	566.8	10.0	15.9	547.3	9.8	15.3
PERSONS									
New South Wales	298.1	7.7	13.6	305.0	7.8	13.9	299.9	7.8	13.5
Victoria	256.2	8.3	14.0	261.6	8.5	14.3	253.6	8.3	14.0
Queensland	195.0	7.8	13.8	195.4	7.8	13.8	187.4	7.5	13.2
South Australia	71.0	8.2	14.7	69.6	8.1	14.9	67.5	7.9	14.5
Western Australia	87.7	6.3	11.4	90.3	6.5	11.5	87.8	6.4	11.2
Tasmania	25.8	10.3	18.5	26.5	10.6	19.1	27.7	11.2	19.4
Northern Territory	4.2	3.2	8.8	4.2	3.1	8.8	3.8	2.9	8.0
Australian Capital Territory	11.2	5.1	9.1	11.2	5.2	9.3	10.9	5.1	8.7
Australia	946.1	7.7	13.5	964.3	7.8	13.7	938.7	7.7	13.3

WHAT IF...? REVISIONS TO TREND ESTIMATES

EFFECT OF NEW SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATES ON TREND ESTIMATES

TREND REVISIONS

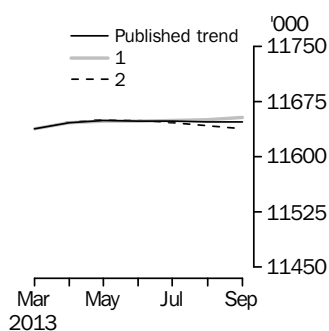
Each time new seasonally adjusted estimates become available, trend estimates are revised. This revision is a combined result of the concurrent seasonal adjustment process and the application of surrogates of the Henderson average to the seasonally adjusted series (see paragraphs 28 to 36 of the Explanatory Notes).

The examples in the tables below show two illustrative scenarios and the consequent revisions to previous trend estimates of employment and the unemployment rate. The revisions in the scenarios are due to the use of surrogates of the Henderson average, as the impact of revision of seasonally adjusted estimates can not be estimated in advance.

- (1) The October seasonally adjusted estimate is *higher* than the September estimate by:
0.24% for employment
2.20% for the unemployment rate
- (2) The October seasonally adjusted estimate is *lower* than the September estimate by:
0.24% for employment
2.20% for the unemployment rate

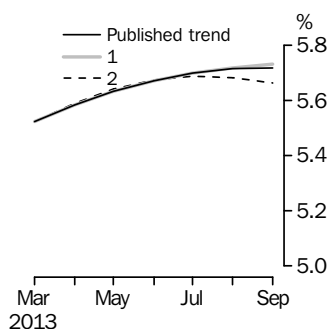
The percentage changes of 0.24% and 2.20% represent the average absolute monthly percentage changes in employment and the unemployment rate respectively. Estimates in the graphs have been calculated using unrounded estimates, and may be different from, but more accurate than, rounded estimates depicted in the corresponding table.

EMPLOYMENT



		WHAT IF NEXT MONTH'S SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATE IS:	
		(1) 11 673.8 i.e. rises by 0.24%	(2) 11 617.9 i.e. falls by 0.24%
Trend as published			
2013			
June	11 648.7	11 648.5	11 649.5
July	11 648.1	11 649.2	11 646.7
August	11 647.0	11 650.9	11 642.6
September	11 646.8	11 653.5	11 637.9

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



		WHAT IF NEXT MONTH'S SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATE IS:	
		(1) 5.8 i.e. rises by 2.20%	(2) 5.5 i.e. falls by 2.20%
Trend as published			
2013			
June	5.7	5.7	5.7
July	5.7	5.7	5.7
August	5.7	5.7	5.7
September	5.7	5.7	5.7

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

1 This publication contains estimates of the civilian labour force derived from the Labour Force Survey component of the Monthly Population Survey. The full time series for estimates from this publication are also available electronically. More detailed estimates are released one week after this publication in various electronic formats – see *Labour Force, Australia, Detailed – Electronic Delivery* (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001) and *Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly* (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003).

CONCEPTS, SOURCES AND METHODS

2 The conceptual framework used in Australia's Labour Force Survey aligns closely with the standards and guidelines set out in Resolutions of International Conferences of Labour Statisticians. Descriptions of the underlying concepts and structure of Australia's labour force statistics, and the sources and methods used in compiling the estimates, are presented in *Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001) which is available on the ABS website <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>.

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

3 The Labour Force Survey is based on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings (currently approximately 26,000 houses, flats, etc.) and a list sample of non-private dwellings (hotels, motels, etc.), and covers approximately 0.32% of the civilian population of Australia aged 15 years and over.

4 Information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by specially trained interviewers using computer-assisted interviewing, or self-completion online.

5 Households selected for the Labour Force Survey are interviewed each month for eight months, with one-eighth of the sample being replaced each month. The first interview is generally conducted face-to-face. Subsequent interviews are conducted by telephone (if acceptable to the respondent).

6 From December 2012 to April 2013, the ABS conducted a trial of online electronic data collection. Respondents in one rotation group (i.e. one-eighth of the survey sample) were offered the option of self completing their labour force survey questionnaire online instead of via a face-to-face or telephone interview. From May 2013, the ABS has commenced the expansion of the offer of online electronic collection to each new incoming rotation group. For more information see the article in the April 2013 issue of this publication.

7 The interviews are generally conducted during the two weeks beginning on the Sunday between the 5th and 11th of each month. The information obtained relates to the week before the interview (i.e. the reference week). Each year, to deal with operational difficulties involved with collecting and processing the Labour Force Survey around the Christmas and New Year holiday period, interviews for December start four weeks after November interviews start, and January interviews start five weeks after December interviews start. As a result, January interviewing may commence as early as the 7th or as late as the 13th, depending on the year. Occasionally, circumstances that present significant operational difficulties for survey collection can result in a change to the normal pattern for the start of interviewing.

8 Estimates from the Labour Force Survey are usually published first in this publication 32 days after the commencement of interviews for that month, with the exception of estimates for each December which are usually published 39 days after the commencement of interviews.

SCOPE OF SURVEY

9 The Labour Force Survey includes all persons aged 15 years and over except members of the permanent defence forces, certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments customarily excluded from census and estimated population counts, overseas residents in Australia, and members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

COVERAGE

10 In the Labour Force Survey, coverage rules are applied which aim to ensure that each person is associated with only one dwelling, and hence has only one chance of selection. The coverage rules are necessarily a balance between theoretical and operational considerations. Nevertheless, the chance of a person being enumerated at two separate dwellings in the survey is considered to be negligible.

POPULATION BENCHMARKS

11 The Labour Force Survey estimates are calculated in such a way as to add to independent estimates of the civilian population aged 15 years and over (population benchmarks). These population benchmarks are based on the most recently released estimates of Final and Preliminary quarterly Estimated Resident Population (ERP). For information on the methodology used to produce the ERP see *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0). Since the most recently released ERP estimates lag the current time period for Labour Force estimates by nine months, the Labour Force population benchmarks are created by projecting forward three quarters past the most recently released quarterly ERP estimates. The projection is based on the historical pattern of each population component – births, deaths, interstate migration and net overseas migration (NOM). Projected estimates of NOM are supplemented with other data sources to better forecast population changes in the short-term. The main data source is the forecasts published by the Department of Immigration & Citizenship in the publication *The Outlook for Net Overseas Migration*.

12 Commencing in March 2010, the ERP series has been revised twice-yearly, in the March and September quarter issues of *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0). This biannual revision cycle incorporates more up to date information available for NOM. From November 2012, each biannual revision to ERP estimates have been used to update the population benchmarks used in creating the Labour Force Survey estimates, usually resulting in revisions to approximately the last two years of the historical time series.

13 Every five years, the ERP series are revised to incorporate additional information available from the latest Census of Population and Housing (Census). Labour Force Survey population benchmarks, and the estimates, are revised following this five-yearly revision in the ERP. The process of incorporating the revised population benchmarks is referred to as 'rebased'. From the February 2009 issue of this publication, labour force estimates have been compiled using population benchmarks based on the results of the 2006 Census. Revisions were made in the February 2009 issue to historical Labour Force estimates from June 2001 to January 2009. The next rebasing based on the Census will be following the release of the 2011 Census-based ERP estimates, which will incorporate revisions back 20 years to 1991, the same revision period selected for revisions to historical ERP. This revision will be released in the January 2014 issue of this publication. For more information on revised ERP estimates, refer to the June 2012 issue of *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0) released in December 2012.

14 In between Censuses, the ABS revises the Labour Force population benchmarks using the latest ERP according to the paragraphs above. These were introduced in the July 2010, November 2012 and April 2013 issues. The biannual revision planned for the October 2013 and April 2014 issues will not be implemented, see *What's New in the Labour Force* in the September 2013 issue of this publication. From the July 2014 issue, after the Census rebasing has been published in the January 2014 issue, rebenchmarking will be undertaken quarterly in the April, July, October and January issues. For more information, refer to the article *Rebenchmarking of Labour Force Series* in the November 2012 issue of this publication.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

ESTIMATION METHOD

15 The estimation method used in the Labour Force Survey is Composite Estimation, which was introduced in May 2007. Composite Estimation combines data collected in the previous six months with current month's data to produce the current month's estimates, thereby exploiting the high correlation between overlapping samples across months in the Labour Force Survey. The Composite Estimator combines the previous and current months' data by applying different factors according to length of time in the survey. After these factors are applied, the seven months of data are weighted to align with current month population benchmarks. For details see *Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics, 2007* (cat. no. 6292.0).

COMPARABILITY OF SERIES

16 From April 1986, the definition of employed persons was changed to include persons who worked without pay between 1 and 14 hours per week in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers). For further information, see paragraphs 22 and 23 of the Explanatory Notes in the February 2003 issue of *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6203.0).

17 The ABS introduced telephone interviewing into the Labour Force Survey in August 1996. Implementation was phased in for each new sample group from August 1996 to February 1997. During the period of implementation, the new method produced different estimates than would have been obtained under the old methodology. The effect dissipated over the final months of implementation and was no longer discernible from February 1997. The estimates for February 1997 and onwards are directly comparable to estimates for periods prior to August 1996. For further details, see the feature article in the June 1997 issue of *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6203.0).

18 From April 2001 the Labour Force Survey has been conducted using a redesigned questionnaire containing additional data items and some minor definitional changes. The definition of unemployed persons was changed to include all persons who were waiting to start work and were available to start in the reference week. This change was introduced in February 2004, when historical unit record data were revised from April 2001 to January 2004. This revision created a small trend break at April 2001 in unemployed persons and unemployment rate series. For further details, see *Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics* (cat. no. 6292.0), released in December 2003.

19 Core labour force series were revised in April 2001 for the period April 1986 to March 2001 for the remaining definitional changes introduced with the redesigned questionnaire, to reduce the impact of the changes on labour force series. For further details, see *Information Paper: Implementing the Redesigned Labour Force Survey Questionnaire* (cat. no. 6295.0) and *Information Paper: Questionnaires Used in the Labour Force Survey* (cat. no. 6232.0).

20 In May 2007, an improved method of estimation, known as composite estimation, was introduced into the Labour Force Survey. In introducing this change, the ABS revised unit record data from April 2001 to April 2007 based on the new estimation method. While estimates for periods prior to April 2001 are unrevised and were compiled using a different estimation method, no trend break was identified in the employed persons series. Also, no change was identified in the trend breaks in the unemployed persons and unemployment rate series which arose with the introduction of a redesigned survey form in April 2001 (as noted above in paragraph 19). For further details, see *Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics, 2007* (cat. no. 6292.0).

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

COMPARABILITY OF SERIES *continued*

21 As one of a range of ABS savings initiatives for the 2008–09 financial year, there was a 24% reduction in the LFS sample size for the period July 2008 to August 2009, relative to the June 2008 sample size. The sample reduction was reversed from September 2009 to December 2009, with December 2009 estimates being the first produced under the fully reinstated sample.

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY SAMPLE

22 The current Labour Force Survey sample has been selected using information collected in the 2011 Census of Population and Housing.

23 The sample was introduced over four months – May 2013 to August 2013. Two rotation groups (i.e. one-quarter of the survey sample) were introduced each month.

24 During the sample phase-in, the increased sample rotation had an impact on the quality of estimates. Movement standard errors increased by approximately 10%, representing, for example, an increase on the standard error on the Australian monthly change in employment for May 2013 from 27,000 to approximately 29,700. Due to the use of composite estimation, there was also a marginal impact on the quality of level estimates. Gross Flows analysis were impacted by the sample phase-in with between 60% to 70% of the sample available for matching between the current and previous months instead of the usual 80%. After full transition to the new sample, the quality of level and movement estimates had moved to the quality designed for under the 2011 sample design and are of similar quality as the 2006 sample design. For further details, see *Information Paper: Labour Force Survey Sample Design* (cat. no. 6269.0) released on 30 May 2013.

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

25 Two types of error are possible in an estimate based on a sample survey: sampling error and non-sampling error.

26 Sampling error occurs because a sample, rather than the entire population, is surveyed. One measure of the likely difference resulting from not including all dwellings in the survey is given by the standard error. There are about two chances in three that a sample estimate will differ by less than one standard error from the figure that would have been obtained if all dwellings had been included in the survey, and about nineteen chances in twenty that the difference will be less than two standard errors. Standard errors of key estimates for the latest month and of movements since the previous month of these estimates are shown in the standard errors section of this publication. Standard errors for other estimates and other movements may be calculated by using the spreadsheet contained in *Labour Force Survey Standard Errors, Data Cube* (cat. no. 6298.0.55.001) which is available free of charge on the ABS website <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>.

27 Non-sampling error arises from inaccuracies in collecting, recording and processing the data. Every effort is made to minimise reporting error by the careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers, and efficient data processing procedures. Non-sampling error also arises because information cannot be obtained from all persons selected in the survey. The Labour Force Survey receives a high level of co-operation from individuals in selected dwellings, with the average response rate over the last year being 96%. See Glossary for definition of response rate.

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT AND TREND ESTIMATION

28 Seasonal adjustment is a means of removing the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation from the series so that the effects of other influences on the series can be more clearly recognised. Seasonal adjustment does not aim to remove the irregular or non-seasonal influences which may be present in any particular month. This means that month-to-month movements of the seasonally adjusted estimates may not be reliable indicators of trend behaviour.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT AND TREND ESTIMATION *continued*

29 The Labour Force Survey uses the concurrent seasonal adjustment method to derive seasonal factors. Concurrent seasonal adjustment uses data up to the current month to estimate seasonal factors for the current and all previous months. This process can result in revisions each month to estimates for earlier periods. However, in most instances, the only noticeable revisions will be to the seasonally adjusted estimates for the previous month and one year prior to the current month.

30 The revision properties of the seasonally adjusted and trend estimates can be improved by the use of Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average (ARIMA) modelling. ARIMA modelling relies on the characteristics of the series being analysed to project future period data. The projected values are temporary, intermediate values, that are only used internally to improve the estimation of the seasonal factors. The projected data do not affect the original estimates and are discarded at the end of the seasonal adjustment process. The Labour Force Survey uses an ARIMA model for 95% of the individual time series. The ARIMA model is assessed as part of the annual reanalysis. For further details, see the feature article in the October 2004 issue of *Australian Economic Indicators* (cat. no. 1350.0).

31 Seasonal adjustment is able to remove the effect of events which occur at the same time in the survey every year. However, there are some events, like holidays, which are not always at the same time in the survey cycle or which are not at the same time across Australia. The effects of these types of events on Labour Force Survey estimates cannot in all cases be removed, because the pattern of their effects cannot be determined. However, two events for which adjustment is made in the seasonally adjusted series are the January interview start date and the timing of Easter. For further details, see *Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics* (cat. no. 6292.0) released in December 2003.

32 While seasonal factors for the complete time series are estimated each month, they will continue to be reviewed annually at a more detailed level to take into account each additional year's original data. This annual review will not normally result in significant changes to published estimates. The next review is scheduled to be released with the January 2014 issue of this publication, to coincide with the 20 year rebasing of the labour force estimates.

33 The smoothing of seasonally adjusted series to produce 'trend' series reduces the impact of the irregular component of the seasonally adjusted series. These trend estimates are derived by applying a 13-term Henderson-weighted moving average to all months except the last six. The last six monthly trend estimates are obtained by applying surrogates of the Henderson average to the seasonally adjusted series. Trend estimates are used to analyse the underlying behaviour of a series over time.

34 While this smoothing technique enables estimates to be produced for the latest month, it does result in revisions in addition to those caused by the revision of seasonally adjusted estimates. Generally, revisions due to the use of surrogates of the Henderson average become smaller, and after three months have a negligible impact on the series.

35 Trend estimates are published for the Northern Territory in table 10 and for the Australian Capital Territory in table 11. Unadjusted series for the two Territories have shown, historically, a high degree of variability, which can lead to considerable revisions to the seasonally adjusted estimates each month when seasonal factors are estimated. For this reason, seasonally adjusted estimates are not currently published for the two Territories. In addition, caution should be exercised in the interpretation of trend estimates for the two Territories, particularly for the three most recent months, where revisions may be relatively large.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT AND TREND ESTIMATION *continued*

36 For further information, see *A Guide to Interpreting Time Series – Monitoring Trends* (cat. no. 1349.0) or contact the Assistant Director, Time Series Analysis on (02) 6252 6345 or email time.series.analysis@abs.gov.au.

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

37 Users may also wish to refer to the following publications:

- *Labour Force Survey Standard Products and Data Item Guide* (cat.no. 6103.0). This publication is a reference guide for users of Labour Force Survey data standard products.
- *Australian Labour Market Statistics* (cat. no. 6105.0). This publication presents key indicators of the labour market, articles on a range of labour market issues, and information about the latest developments in the labour statistics program. For further information about this publication, please contact Labour Market Statistics on (02) 6252 7206.

38 ABS information about the labour market can be found on the Topics @ a Glance page on the ABS website <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>.

39 Information about current publications and other products released by the ABS is available from the statistics page on the ABS website. The ABS also issues a daily release advice on the website, Upcoming Product Releases, which details products to be released in the week ahead.

DATA AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

40 As well as the statistics included in this and related publications, the ABS may have other relevant data available. Inquiries should be made to the Labour Force contact officer on (02) 6252 6525, email labourforce@abs.gov.au or to any ABS office.

EFFECTS OF ROUNDING

41 Estimates have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals. Estimates of movement shown in this publication are obtained by taking the difference of unrounded estimates. The movement estimate is then rounded. Where a discrepancy occurs between the reported movement and the difference of the rounded estimates, the reported movement will be more accurate.

SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

42 SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Definition</i>
'000	thousands
%	percentage
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
CAI	computer assisted interviewing
cat. no.	catalogue number
ERP	estimated resident population
f/t	full time
LFS	Labour Force Survey
p/t	part time
pts	percentage points
Seas adj.	seasonally adjusted
TAFE	Technical and Further Education

STANDARD ERRORS

STANDARD ERRORS

The estimates in this publication are based on information gained from the occupants of a sample survey of dwellings. Because the entire population is not surveyed, the published original, seasonally adjusted and trend estimates are subject to sampling error. The most common way of quantifying such sampling error is to calculate the standard error for the published estimate or statistic. For more information, see paragraphs 25 to 27 of the Explanatory Notes.

LEVEL ESTIMATES

To illustrate, let us say the published level estimate for employed persons aged 15–19 years is 700,000 and the associated standard error is 9,000. The standard error is then used to interpret the level estimate of 700,000. For instance, the standard error of 9,000 indicates that:

- There are approximately two chances in three that the real value falls within the range 691,000 to 709,000 ($700,000 \pm 9,000$)
- There are approximately nineteen chances in twenty that the real value falls within the range 682,000 to 718,000 ($700,000 \pm 18,000$).

The real value in this case is the result we would obtain if we could enumerate the total population.

The following table shows the standard errors for this month's level estimates.

										AUSTRALIA		
										Males	Females	Persons

STANDARD ERRORS *continued*

MOVEMENT ESTIMATES

The following example illustrates how to use the standard error to interpret a movement estimate. Let us say that one month the published level estimate for females employed part-time in Australia is 1,890,000; the next month the published level estimate is 1,900,000 and the associated standard error for the movement estimate is 11,900. The standard error is then used to interpret the published movement estimate of 10,000. For instance, the standard error of 11,900 indicates that:

- There are approximately two chances in three that the real movement between the two months falls within the range – 1,900 to 21,900 (10,000 + or – 11,900)
- There are approximately nineteen chances in twenty that the real movement falls within the range – 13,800 to 33,800 (10,000 + or – 23,800).

The following table shows the standard errors for this month's movement estimates.

										AUSTRALIA		
										Males	Females	Persons
Aged 15 years and over												
Employed												
Full time	'000	14.7	12.0	9.6	3.9	6.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	18.4	13.6	23.4
Part time	'000	9.6	8.1	5.7	2.8	4.1	1.3	0.8	1.1	8.3	12.4	14.8
Total	'000	17.8	14.6	12.8	5.5	8.4	2.1	2.0	2.1	20.3	18.6	28.6
Unemployed												
Looking for f/t work	'000	9.5	7.6	7.5	3.2	4.3	1.3	0.8	1.1	11.8	9.5	15.3
Looking for p/t work	'000	6.0	5.2	4.2	2.0	2.9	0.8	0.4	0.9	5.8	7.4	9.5
Total	'000	11.1	9.2	8.7	3.8	5.2	1.5	0.9	1.3	13.3	12.1	18.2
Labour force	'000	18.3	15.1	13.6	5.9	8.8	2.2	2.0	2.1	20.9	19.2	29.6
Not in labour force	'000	17.8	14.9	13.5	5.8	8.6	2.2	2.0	2.2	17.7	21.7	29.1
Unemployment rate												
Looking for f/t work	pts	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.2
Looking for p/t work	pts	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.4	1.3	0.5	0.3	0.3
Total	pts	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2
Participation rate	pts	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.1	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2
Aged 15–19 years												
Employed												
Full time	'000	2.5	1.9	1.8	0.7	1.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	3.3	2.7	3.9
Part time	'000	3.8	3.2	2.6	1.2	1.8	0.5	0.4	0.5	4.2	4.7	5.9
Total	'000	4.3	3.5	3.0	1.4	2.1	0.6	0.5	0.5	4.9	5.1	6.7
Unemployed												
Looking for f/t work	'000	3.0	2.4	2.8	1.0	1.6	0.6	0.3	0.4	3.9	3.5	5.2
Looking for p/t work	'000	3.2	3.3	2.8	1.1	2.0	0.5	0.1	0.7	4.2	4.4	6.1
Total	'000	4.5	4.1	4.0	1.5	2.4	0.7	0.4	0.9	5.7	5.6	8.0
Labour force	'000	4.6	3.8	3.2	1.5	2.3	0.6	0.5	0.6	5.4	5.5	7.3
Not in labour force	'000	5.9	4.9	3.8	1.8	2.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	7.0	6.6	9.2
Unemployment rate												
Looking for f/t work	pts	4.4	5.6	5.3	8.8	4.7	8.9	7.1	17.0	2.8	4.3	2.4
Looking for p/t work	pts	1.9	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.9	4.6	2.4	5.2	1.7	1.3	1.1
Total	pts	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.8	2.5	4.4	3.4	5.1	1.5	1.4	1.0
Participation rate	pts	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.9	3.3	2.6	0.7	0.8	0.5
Unemployment to population ratio – looking for f/t work	pts	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.6	1.8	1.9	0.5	0.5	0.4

GLOSSARY

Actively looking for work	Includes writing, telephoning or applying to an employer for work; answering an advertisement for a job; checking noticeboards; being registered with Centrelink as a jobseeker; checking or registering with any other employment agency; advertising or tendering for work; and contacting friends or relatives.
Actual hours of work	<p>Actual hours of work refers to a specified reference period and includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ hours actually worked during normal periods of work; ■ time spent in addition to hours worked during normal periods of work (including overtime); ■ time spent at the place of work on activities such as the preparation of the workplace, repairs and maintenance, preparation and cleaning of tools, and the preparation of receipts, time sheets and reports; ■ time spent at the place of work waiting or standing by; and ■ time corresponding to short rest periods. <p>Excluded are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ hours paid for but not worked, such as paid annual leave, public holidays or paid sick leave; ■ meal breaks; and ■ time spent on travel to and from work (excluding some self-employed). <p>For multiple job holders actual hours worked should equal the hours worked at all jobs.</p>
Aggregate monthly hours worked	<p>Aggregate monthly hours worked measures the total number of actual hours worked by employed persons in a calendar month. It differs from the actual hours worked estimates (and the usual hours worked estimates) since these refer only to the hours worked in the reference week.</p> <p>The methodology used to produce aggregate monthly hours worked means that these are synthetic estimates. Seasonally adjusted and trend estimates of aggregate monthly hours worked are available for the period July 1978 onwards.</p> <p>Further information on the methodology used to produce the aggregate monthly hours worked estimates is available on the ABS website in <i>Information Paper: Expansion of Hours Worked Estimates from the Labour Force Survey</i> (cat. no. 6290.0.55.001).</p> <p>Actual and usual hours worked cannot be aggregated across time to produce either quarterly or annual estimates as they relate to only a single week in the month. In contrast, aggregate monthly hours worked estimates are a true monthly measure, and may be aggregated across time to produce both quarterly and annual estimates.</p>
Attending full time education	Persons aged 15–24 years enrolled at secondary or high school or enrolled as a full time student at a Technical and Further Education (TAFE) college, university, or other educational institution in the reference week.
Attending school	Persons aged 15–19 years enrolled at secondary or high school in the reference week.
Attending tertiary educational institution full time	Persons aged 15–24 years enrolled full time at a TAFE college, university, or other educational institution in the reference week, except those persons aged 15–19 years who were still attending school.
Civilian population aged 15 years and over	All usual residents of Australia aged 15 years and over except members of the permanent defence forces, certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments customarily excluded from census and estimated population counts, overseas residents in Australia, and members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.
Composite Estimation	The estimation methodology used in the Labour Force Survey. Composite Estimation uses sample responses from nearby months as well as from the reference month to derive estimates for the reference month. This approach achieves gains in efficiency by exploiting the high similarity between the responses provided by the same respondent in

GLOSSARY *continued*

previous months. For details see *Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics, 2007* (cat. no. 6292.0).

Employed All persons aged 15 years and over who, during the reference week:

- worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind in a job or business, or on a farm (comprising employees, employers and own account workers); or
- worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers); or
- were employees who had a job but were not at work and were:
 - away from work for fewer than four weeks up to the end of the reference week; or
 - away from work for more than four weeks up to the end of the reference week and received pay for some or all of the four week period to the end of the reference week; or
 - away from work as a standard work or shift arrangement; or
 - on strike or locked out; or
 - on workers' compensation and expected to return to their job; or
- were employers or own account workers, who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.

Employment to population ratio For any group, the number of employed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian population in the same group.

Estimated resident population (ERP) Estimated resident population (ERP), is Australia's official measure of the population of Australia and is based on the concept of usual residence. It refers to all people, regardless of nationality, citizenship or legal status, who usually live in Australia, with the exception of foreign diplomatic personnel and their families. It includes usual residents who are overseas for fewer than 12 months. It excludes overseas visitors who are in Australia for fewer than 12 months. Refer to *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0).

Flow estimates Flow estimates are a measure of activity over a given period. For example, aggregate monthly hours worked is a measure of the total number of hours worked in a calendar month.

Full time workers Employed persons who usually worked 35 hours or more a week (in all jobs) and those who, although usually working fewer than 35 hours a week, worked 35 hours or more during the reference week.

Gross flows The matching of respondents who report in consecutive months enables analysis of the transition of individuals between the different labour force status classifications, referred to as the matched sample. The transition counts between the different labour force status classifications from one point in time to the next are commonly referred to as gross flows.

The figures presented in gross flows are presented in original terms only and do not align with published labour force estimates. The gross flows figures are derived from the matched sample between consecutive months, which after taking account of the sample rotation and varying non-response in each month is approximately 80 percent of the sample.

Caution should be exercised when analysing these gross flows data due to:

- the figures presented sum to approximately 80 percent of the population values as the gross flows data are based on the matched sample only;
- there is no adjustment applied to account for changes due to seasonal patterns (referred to commonly as seasonal adjustment); and
- the estimates of relative sizes of each transition class are subject to bias due to the matched sample being a non-representative sample.

Labour force For any group, persons who were employed or unemployed, as defined.

GLOSSARY *continued*

Labour force status	A classification of the civilian population aged 15 years and over into employed, unemployed or not in the labour force, as defined. The definitions conform closely to the international standard definitions adopted by the International Conferences of Labour Statisticians.
Labour force underutilisation rate	The sum of the number of persons unemployed and the number of persons in underemployment, expressed as a proportion of the labour force.
Long-term unemployed	The number of persons unemployed for 52 weeks or over.
Long-term unemployment ratio	The number of long-term unemployed persons, expressed as a percentage of the total unemployed population.
Market sector	The market sector is an industry grouping comprising the following industries: Agriculture, forestry and fishing; Mining; Manufacturing; Electricity, gas, water and waste services; Construction; Wholesale trade; Retail trade; Accommodation and food services; Transport, postal and warehousing; Information media and telecommunications; Finance and insurance services; Rental, hiring and real estate services; Professional, scientific and technical services; Administrative and support services; Arts and recreation services; and Other services. Refer to <i>Australian National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods</i> (cat. no. 5216.0).
Non-market Sector	The non-market sector is an industry grouping comprising the following industries: Education and training; Public administration & safety; and Health care and social assistance. Refer to <i>Australian National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods</i> (cat. no. 5216.0).
Not in labour force	Persons who were not in the categories employed or unemployed, as defined.
Participation rate	For any group, the labour force expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group.
Part time workers	Employed persons who usually worked fewer than 35 hours a week (in all jobs) and either did so during the reference week or were not at work during the reference week.
Response rate	The number of fully responding dwellings expressed as a percentage of the total number of dwellings excluding sample loss. Examples of sample loss include: dwellings where all persons are out of scope and/or coverage; vacant dwellings; dwellings under construction; dwellings converted to non-dwellings; derelict dwellings; and demolished dwellings.
Seasonally adjusted series	A time series of estimates with the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation removed. See Explanatory Notes paragraphs 28 to 32 for more detail.
Stock estimates	Stock estimates are a measure of certain attributes at a point in time and can be thought of as <i>stocktakes</i> . For example, the total number of employed persons is an account of the number of people who were considered employed in the Labour Force Survey reference week.
Trend series	A smoothed seasonally adjusted series of estimates. See Explanatory Notes paragraphs 33 to 36 for more detail.
Underemployment rate	The number of underemployed workers expressed as a percentage of the labour force.
Underemployed workers	Employed persons aged 15 years and over who want, and are available for, more hours of work than they currently have. They comprise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ persons employed part time who want to work more hours and are available to start work with more hours, either in the reference week or in the four weeks subsequent to the survey; or ■ persons employed full time who worked part time hours in the reference week for economic reasons (such as being stood down or insufficient work being available). It is assumed that these people wanted to work full time in the reference week and would have been available to do so.

GLOSSARY *continued*

Unemployed	Persons aged 15 years and over who were not employed during the reference week, and: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ had actively looked for full time or part time work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the reference week and were available for work in the reference week; or■ were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the reference week and could have started in the reference week if the job had been available then.
Unemployed looking for full time work	Unemployed persons who: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ actively looked for full time work; or■ were waiting to start a new full time job.
Unemployed looking for part time work	Unemployed persons who: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ actively looked for part time work only; or■ were waiting to start a new part time job.
Unemployment rate	For any group, the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force in the same group.
Unemployment to population ratio	For any group, the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian population in the same group.
Usual hours of work	Usual hours of work refers to a typical period rather than to a specified reference period. The concept of usual hours applies both to persons at work and to persons temporarily absent from work, and is defined as the hours worked during a typical week or day. Actual hours worked (for a specific reference period) may differ from usual hours worked due to illness, vacation, strike, overtime work, a change of job, or similar reasons.

FOR MORE INFORMATION . . .

INTERNET **www.abs.gov.au** the ABS website is the best place for data from our publications and information about the ABS.

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